This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

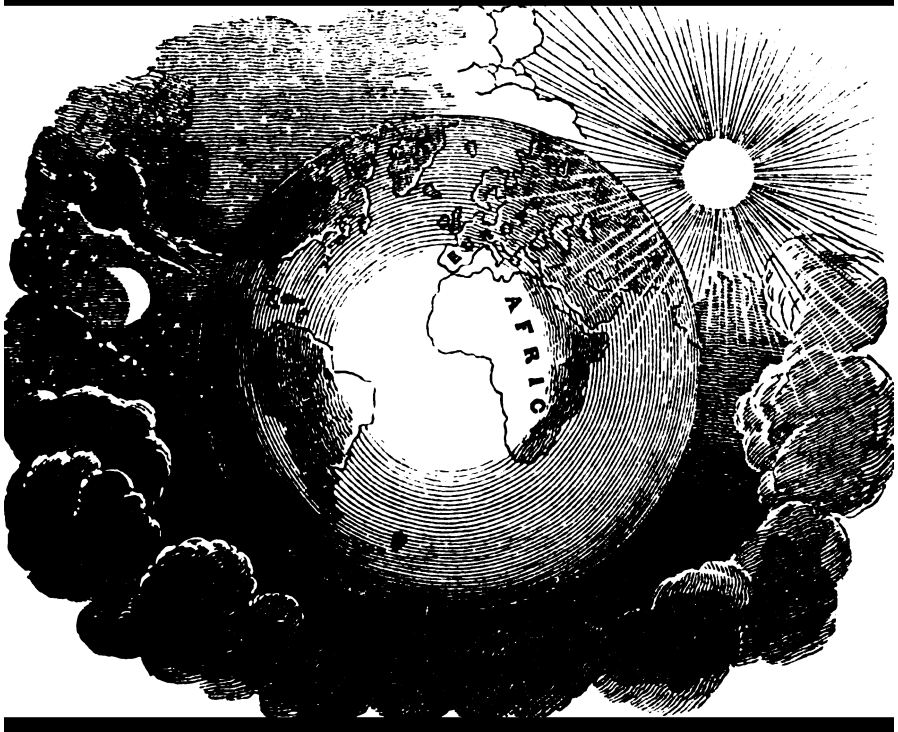
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

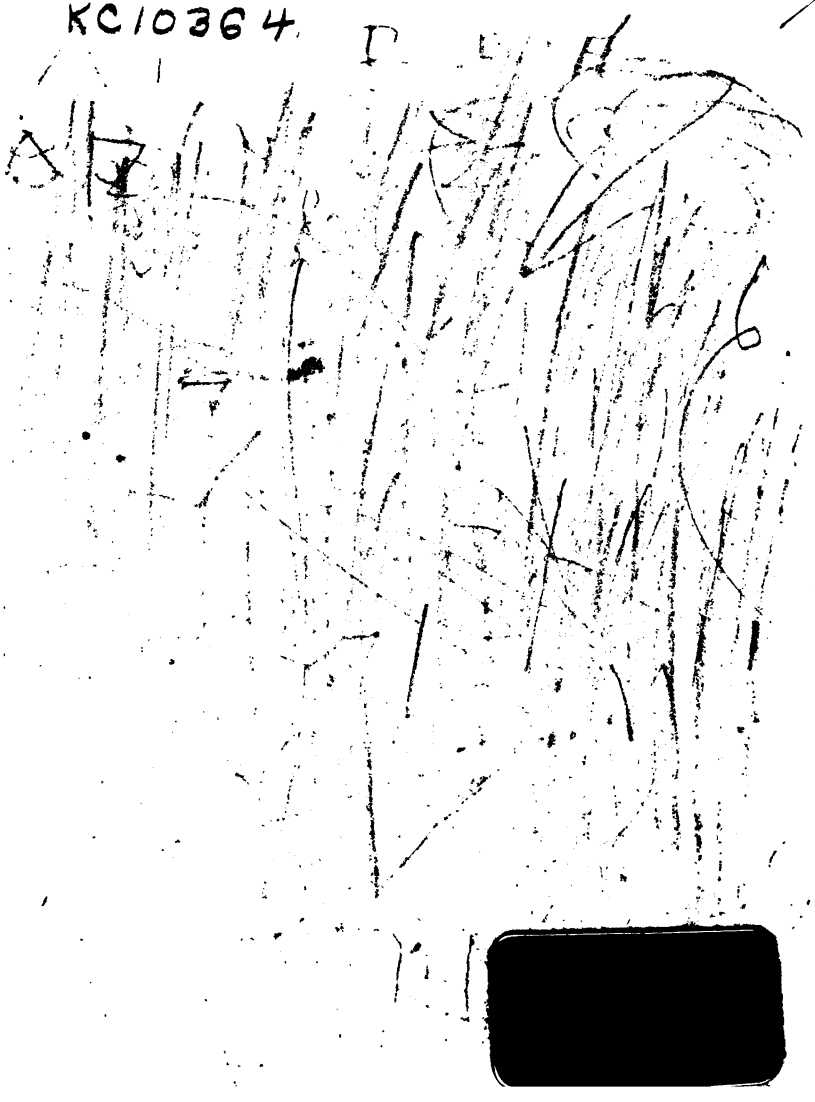



# *Mitchell's primary geography*

Samuel Augustus Mitchell

Digitized by Google

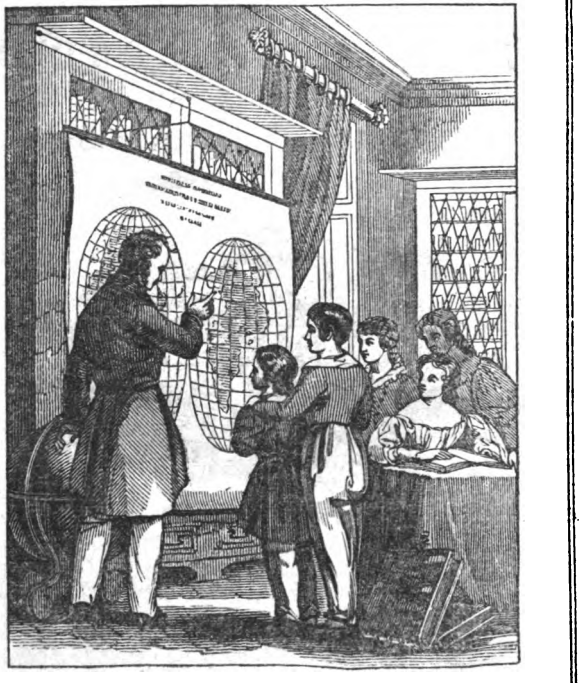
KC10364



Digitized by Google

1845.

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

AN

# EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

# STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY:

DESIGNED FOR THE

## INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN

IN SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

ILLUSTRATED BY

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS,

AND

FOURTEEN MAPS.

BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL.

PHILADELPHIA:
THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
1845.

Digitized by Google

KC10364

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
047*172

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 184.,

BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,

In the clerk's office of the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

PRINTED BY J. KAY JUN. AND BROTHER.

Digitized by Google

# PREFACE.

THE following work is designed as a first book of Geography, to be used in the instruction of children in Families and Schools, as soon as they can spell and read with facility. The Author has endeavoured to render it simple in arrangement, and easy of comprehension. He has also aimed at making the descriptive matter characteristic and concise; to embody it in short sentences and paragraphs, and in plain English, without being trifling or childish.

The PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY forms the commencement of a Series of School Books, which, in connexion with Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas, Geographical Reader, and High School Geography and Atlas, will elucidate the Geography of our own, and the other countries of the earth.

The work is divided into eighty-three Lessons, seventy-six of which are devoted to the illustration of Geography, and seven relate to Astronomy. A few of the first Lessons are arranged partly in the method of Question and Answer; and in these, where the Pupils are required to find the answers, the latter are numbered, to agree with each series of questions respectively.

In the first three-fourths of the book, the words of the answers are printed in Italic type; in the remainder, there is no such distinction, and the pupils are required to ascertain the requisite answers by their own discernment. It will thus be perceived that the plan of the Primary Geography is to lead the learner forward by easy and gradual steps, so as to prepare the youthful mind for an introduction into a more advanced study of this important science.

The engravings in the Primary Geography are nearly all from original designs, and have been introduced, more with reference to illustrating re-

Digitized by Google

markable events, or circumstances connected with the countries to which they are attached, than for the purpose of mere ornament.

Those representing the Landing of the Pilgrims, William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, and Pocahontas saving the life of Captain Smith, will probably impress the mind of the scholar more forcibly with recollections of New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, than any description whatever, and, perhaps, in many cases, will produce a permanent impression.

The whole of the designs will be found to be of the same illustrative description, and elucidate, it is believed, in nearly all cases, some characteristic incident or event. The utility of appropriate engravings, associated with descriptive Geography, is now generally admitted; and their importance in communicating more clear and vivid ideas, requires but little argument.

The Primary Geography contains Fourteen Maps; a greater number than is to be found in any similar book hitherto published. These are made plain and distinct; are specially adapted to the text, and, in connexion with the lessons attached to them, will be found to add much to the value of the work.

The introduction of moral and religious sentiments into books designed for the instruction of young persons, is calculated to improve the heart, and elevate and expand the youthful mind; accordingly, wherever the subject has admitted of it, such observations have been made as tend to illustrate the excellence of the Christian religion, the advantages of correct moral principles, and the superiority of enlightened institutions.

The Lessons on Astronomy, at the close of this little work, may lead the youthful mind to contemplate the universe, of which our earth is but a part, and thus form an easy introduction to a knowledge of the most sublime and imposing science that can be presented to the Pupil. The lessons are plain and easy. They are made as free as possible from abstruse terms, and contain descriptions of a few of the most familiar and striking objects connected with Astronomy.

Digitized by Google

# CONTENTS.


| Lesson | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Of the Cardinal Points | 7 |
| 2. | Of the Earth | 8 |
| 3. | Of the Surface of the Earth | 9 |
| 4. | Of the Water on the Earth | 10 |
| 5. | Of Rivers | 11 |
| 6. | Of the Land | 12 |
| 7. | Divisions of the Land | 13 |
| 8. | Of Mountains, &c. | 13 |
| 9. | Shape and Size of the Earth | 15 |
| 10. | Motions of the Earth | 16 |
| 11. | Of Climate, &c. | 17 |
| 12. | Productions of the Earth | 19 |
| 13. | Of the People that inhabit the Earth. | 21 |
| 14. | Political Divisions | 22 |
| 15. | Of Maps | 24 |
| 16. | Grand Divisions of the Earth | 25 |
| 17. | Of the Ocean | 26 |
| 18. | Map of the Western Hemisphere, &c. | 29 |
| 19. | Map of the Eastern Hemisphere, &c.. | 31 |
| 20. | America | 32 |
| 21. | North America | 34 |
| 22. | United States | 36 |
| 23. | United States (continued) | 38 |
| 24. | Map of the United States, &c. | 41 |
| 25. | Eastern States | 42 |
| 26. | Middle States | 44 |
| 27. | Southern States | 47 |
| 28. | Western States and Territories | 49 |
| 29. | Map of the Eastern States, &c. | 53 |
| 30. | Map of the Middle States, &c. | 55 |
| 31. | Map of the Southern States, &c. | 57 |
| 32. | Map of the Western States, &c. | 59 |
| 33. | Greenland, British America, &c. | 60 |
| 34. | Texas and Mexico | 62 |
| 35. | Guatimala and the West Indies | 64 |
| 36. | Map of North America, &c. | 67 |
| 37. | History of America | 68 |
| 38. | History of North America | 70 |
| 39. | History of the United States | 71 |
| 40. | History of United States (continued). | 74 |
| 41. | History of United States, &c. | 76 |
| 42. | South America | 78 |
| 43. | Map of South America, &c. | 81 |
| 44. | New Grenada, Venezuela, &c. | 82 |
| 45. | Chili, Buenos Ayres, &c. | 84 |
| 46. | History of South America | 87 |
| 47. | Europe | 89 |
| 48. | Map of Europe, &c. | 93 |
| 49. | Sweden and Norway, Russia, &c. | 94 |
| 50. | Poland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium. | 97 |
| 51. | Great Britain England, Wales | 98 |
| 52. | Scotland, Ireland, &c. | 101 |
| 53. | Spain, Portugal, and Germany | 104 |
| 54. | Switzerland and Italy | 106 |
| 55. | Ionian Republic, Greece, and Turkey | 109 |
| 56. | Map of Central and Southern Europe. | 113 |
| 57. | History of Europe | 114 |
| 58. | Asia | 116 |
| 59. | Asiatic Russia, Turkey, and Syria | 118 |
| 60. | Palestine, Arabia, Persia, &c. | 121 |
| 61. | Tartary, India, and Hindoostan | 123 |
| 62. | Birmah, &c., China, and Japan | 126 |
| 63. | Map of Asia, &c. | 129 |
| 64. | History of Asia | 130 |
| 65. | History of Asia, &c. (continued) | 132 |
| 66. | Africa, Barbary, and Egypt | 134 |
| 67. | Nubia, Senegambia, and Guinea | 137 |
| 68. | Southern Africa, &c. | 140 |
| 69. | Map of Africa, &c. | 143 |
| 70. | History of Africa | 144 |
| 71. | Oceanica | 146 |
| 72. | Polynesia | 149 |
| 73. | Map of Oceanica, &c. | 153 |
| 74. | Progress of Society | 154 |
| 75. | Government | 157 |
| 76. | Religion | 160 |


## ASTRONOMY.


| Lesson | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 77. | Astronomy | 163 |
| 78. | Solar System | 164 |
| 79. | Of the Moon | 166 |
| 80. | Planets | 168 |
| 81. | The Planets | 169 |
| 82. | The Planets and Comets | 171 |
| 83. | Fixed Stars, &c. | 175 |




Digitized by Google

## ADDRESS TO THE PUPIL.

My young Friend:—By studying this little book with attention, you will learn many things that will please and instruct you; you will read about the country we live in, and what grows in it, how it is divided, and what rivers and mountains it contains.

You will also learn a great deal about other countries, and the people that live in them: you will be taught where tea, coffee, and sugar come from, and what parts of the earth furnish us with oranges, pine-apples, figs, almonds, and raisins.

An account of these things is called Geography, a word which signifies a description of the surface of the earth. This kind of knowledge is so necessary, that those who are not acquainted with it are reckoned very ignorant.

Little boys and girls, although they may never have been away from home, can, by reading this and other books of the same kind that the Author has published for their instruction, tell about the people, the animals, the mountains and rivers of all the countries in the world.

Many young persons are well acquainted with Geography; they obtain, in consequence, the respect and esteem of those who are older than themselves, and are at the same time regarded with pleasure and satisfaction by their parents and friends.



Digitized by Google

# PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

## LESSON 1.

### OF THE CARDINAL POINTS.

In studying Geography, the first thing you must learn is, which way [1] *North, South, East and West* lie: These are called the Cardinal, or principal points of the compass.

The sun rises [2] *in the East*, and sets [3] *in the West.* Now if you stretch your arms straight out from your body, and point with your right hand to the East, the West will be [4] *on your left hand*, the North will be [5] *before you*, and the South [6] *behind you.*

These things you must try and understand well; for unless you are acquainted with the Cardinal points,

Digitized by Google

you will not be able to tell in what direction different countries lie from each other.

Now answer the following Questions; you will find them easy, as the words which form the answers are printed in a different type, and numbered to correspond with the questions.

Q. 1. Which are the cardinal, or principal points of the compass?

Q. 2. Where does the sun rise?

Q. 3. Where does the sun set?

Q. 4. If you point with your right hand to the east, where will the west be?

Q. 5. Where will the north be?

Q. 6. Where will the south be?

---

## LESSON 2.

### OF THE EARTH.

QUESTION. What do mankind inhabit?

ANSWER. The surface of the earth.

Q. What does the earth form?

A. A part of the universe.

Q. Of what does the universe consist?

A. The heavens and the earth.

Q. What do the heavens comprise?

A. The vast space around the earth, which contains the sun, moon, and stars.

Q. Who made the universe?

A. God, the Creator of all things.

Digitized by Google

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—GEN. i. 1.

Q. By what other names is the earth called?

A. The World, and the Globe.

---

## LESSON 3.

### OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

Q. What is the earth?

A. One of the planets.

Q. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?

A. Land and water.

Q. How much of the earth's surface consists of land?

A. A quarter, or one-fourth part.

Q. How much more water than land is there?

A. Three times more water than land.

Q. What is the chief part of the water on the earth called?

A. The sea, or ocean.

For the purpose of being more easily understood, different parts of the water are called by different names, as you will learn in the next lesson.

Q. Are the waters of the sea salt or fresh?

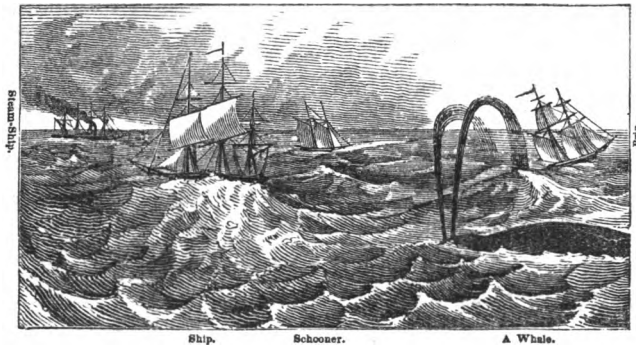
A. They are salt.

Q. What part of the waters on the earth is fresh?

A. Lakes and rivers have generally fresh water.

There are a few lakes and rivers whose waters are salt.

Digitized by Google




View of the Ocean.

## LESSON 4.

### OF THE WATER ON THE EARTH.

Q. What are constantly sailing on the sea?

A. Ships, steamboats, and other kinds of vessels.

Ships, &c., are used for carrying people and merchandise from one country to another. Many vessels and fishermen are employed on the sea in killing the great whales, and catching the fishes of different kinds that swim in its waters.

Q. By what names are different portions of the water on the earth called?

A. Oceans, Seas, Bays, Gulfs, and Straits.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. The largest extent of water.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. An extent of water smaller than an ocean.

Digitized by Google

Q. What are Bays and Gulfs?

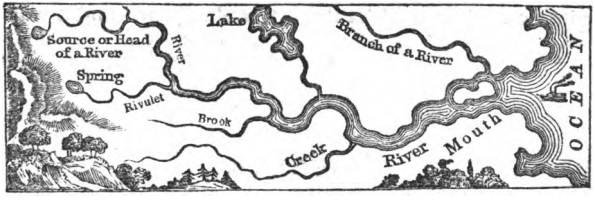
A. They are portions of the sea which extend into the land.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow passage, which connects two large bodies of water.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water almost entirely surrounded by land.




## LESSON 5.

### OF RIVERS.

Q. What is a River?

A. A large stream of water.

Rivers usually flow *from Springs*, that rise among hills and mountains. Their branches are called *Brooks*, and *Creeks*. *The branches of rivers are sometimes so large that they are also called rivers.*

The Map above will show the source or head spring of a river, and how rivulets, brooks, creeks, and other branches, flow into rivers.

Q. From what do rivers usually flow?

Q. What are the various branches of rivers called?

Q. What is said of the largest branches of some rivers?

Q. Into what do rivers generally flow, or empty their waters?

A. Into the sea, but some rivers flow into lakes.

Digitized by Google

Q. How are rivers useful?

A. They water and fertilize the earth.

Many steamboats and other vessels navigate rivers, and also lakes: they are used, as on the sea, in conveying travellers and produce to and from one city or country to another.

Q. How is the vast body of water on the earth restrained from overflowing the land?

A. By the power of the Almighty, who, in the beginning, separated the land from the water.

"And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so."—GEN. i. 9.

---

## LESSON 6.

### OF THE LAND.

Q. How is the land on the surface of the earth diversified?

A. By mountains and valleys, hills and plains.

Q. How is the land on the earth divided?

A. Into Continents, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, and Islands.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. The largest extent of land.

Q. How many Continents are there?

A. Two, the Eastern and Western.

Q. What does the Eastern Continent contain?

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What does the Western Continent contain?

A. North America and South America.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 7.

### DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

Q. What is the Eastern Continent often called?

A. The Old World.

Q. What is the Western Continent often called?

A. The New World.

The Western Continent is called the New World, because it has not been so long known as the Eastern Continent.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A tract of land nearly surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A narrow tract of land which joins a Peninsula to a Continent.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Archipelago?

A. A sea containing many islands.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the sea.

---

## LESSON 8.

### OF MOUNTAINS, &c.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A tract of land raised up to a great height.

Some mountains are a hundred times higher than the highest house you ever saw, and their summits covered with ice and snow.

Digitized by Google

Mountains, Hills, Volcano, Plains, Valley.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A burning mountain.

Volcanoes send forth fire and smoke, and also lava, or melted stones, from an opening at the top called a Crater. Cities and towns are sometimes set on fire and destroyed, by the burning lava.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A portion of land raised up, but not so high as a mountain.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. A low portion of land, situated between hills or mountains.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A level tract of land.

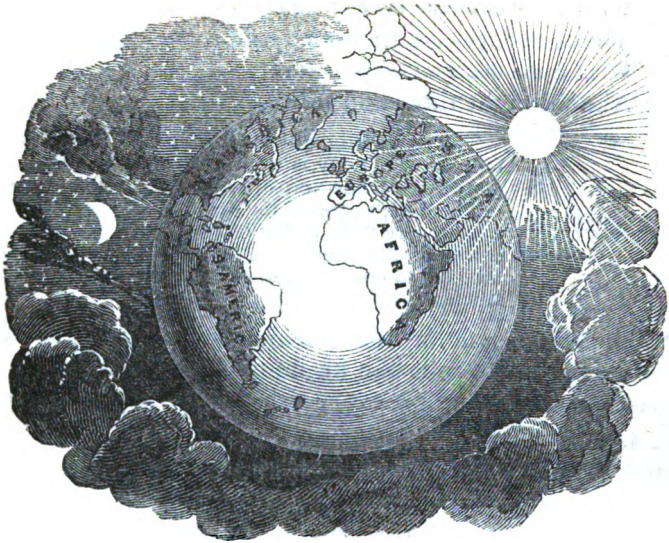
Some plains are fertile and well cultivated; some are covered with grass; others are covered with sand, and are barren.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A plain covered with sand.

The largest desert in the world is in Africa; it is called the **Sahara**, or the Great Desert.

Digitized by Google




A Picture of one side of the Earth.

## LESSON 9.

### SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH.

You must now learn something about the shape and size of the earth, and how it moves.

By the picture you perceive that [1] *it is round*, like a ball or an orange. [2] *America is on one side*, and [3] *Europe, Asia and Africa are on the other side.*

Q. 1. What is the shape of the Earth?
Q. 2. What is said of America?
Q. 3. What is said of Europe, &c.?



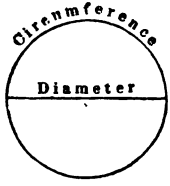
Digitized by Google

Q. What is the circumference of the earth?

A. About twenty-five thousand miles.

Q. What is the diameter of the earth?

A. Almost eight thousand miles.




The engraving will show you that the circumference of a body is around the outside, and the diameter is a line across the centre, or middle part.

The extent around the earth is so great, that if a bird were to fly at the rate of a mile in a minute, it would take about seventeen days and nights for the bird to come round to the place from which it started.

[4] *The earth is all the time turning round and round;* it never stops, but rolls like an immense ball through the heavens, surrounded on every side [5] *by the sky and stars.*

Q. 4. What is said of the earth?

Q. 5. By what is the earth surrounded on every side?

---

## LESSON 10.

### MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

Q. How many motions has the earth, and what are they?

A. Two; the daily and the yearly.

Q. What is the daily motion of the earth?

A. That by which it turns round once every day.

Q. What is the yearly motion of the earth?

A. That by which it moves round the sun, once every year.

Q. What is produced by the daily motion of the earth?

A. Day and night.

Digitized by Google

Q. What is produced by the yearly motion of the earth?

A. A change of seasons.

Q. What is a change of seasons?

A. The change from winter to spring, from spring to summer, from summer to autumn, and from autumn to winter again.

In winter the earth is covered with ice and snow. Spring is the time when the flowers are in blossom. Summer is the warm season of the year. In autumn, or fall, the flowers and plants decay, and the leaves drop from the trees.

---

## LESSON 11.

### OF CLIMATE, &c.

In some parts of the earth the climate, or weather, is very warm; in some it is extremely cold, and the ground is all the time, covered with ice and snow. In other parts the weather is mild and pleasant.

The warmest regions of the earth are [1] *near the Equator.* The coldest regions are [2] *near the Poles.* The most pleasant, or temperate regions, are [3] *within the temperate Zones.*

Q. 1. Where are the warmest regions of the earth?

Q. 2. Where are the coldest regions of the earth?

Q. 3. Where are the most pleasant, or temperate regions?

On the Map of the World you will learn where the warm, the cold, and the temperate regions of the earth, are situated.

Among the principal nations of the earth, nearly all the people are employed in [4] *Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.*



Digitized by Google

The farmer is employed in agriculture, or farming he raises [5] *wheat, corn, and other kinds of food.*

The manufacturer makes [6] *cloth, leather, paper, and many other articles;* nearly every thing that is made, is the work of manufacturers or mechanics.

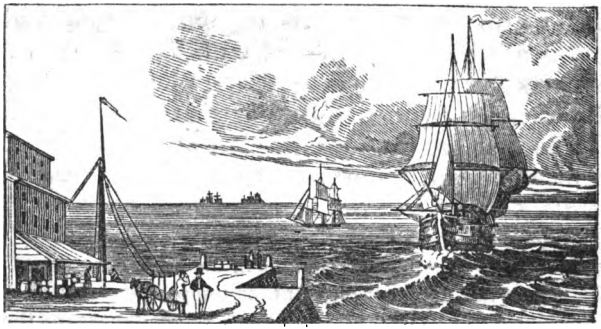
In commerce, or trade, [7] *the productions of one country are exchanged for those of another.* Our merchants send their ships laden with cotton, flour, fish, &c., and exchange these articles with the people of other parts of the world, for coffee, sugar, tea, pepper, &c.

Q. 4. In what are nearly all the people employed?

Q. 5. What does the farmer raise?

Q. 6. What does the manufacturer make?

Q. 7. What is done in commerce, or trade?



Here is a picture of a ship coming from a distant country, probably from China, and laden with tea; or from South America, with coffee, or perhaps she is from Spain, and brings oranges, raisins, and almonds.

You must remember what is said of Agriculture, Manufactures, and commerce, for they are often spoken of.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 12.

### PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

The earth is inhabited by many millions of human beings, and also by a vast number of animals of different kinds, comprising Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects. The Vegetable and Mineral productions are likewise various and important.

Q. What are Vegetable productions?

A. Flowers, fruit, wheat, corn, coffee, tea, and other articles, that grow out of the earth.

A Flower.

Fruit.

Wheat.

Q. What are Mineral productions?

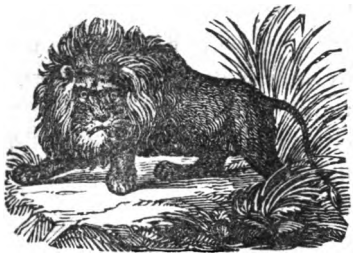
A. The various kinds of stones, with lime, coal, gold, silver, iron, lead, and many other things, that are dug out of the ground.

Gold and silver are called the precious metals, because they are the most valuable: nearly all our money is made of gold and silver

Digitized by Google

Q. Which are some of the principal Beasts?

A. The Elephant, Lion, Tiger, Bear, Horse, and Ox.



A Beast.

A Bird.

Horses, Cows, Dogs, and Cats, are met with in nearly all parts of the earth, and are called domestic, or tame animals. The Lion is found only in Africa, the Tiger in Asia, and the Grisly Bear in America. These are wild animals, and are very fierce and dangerous.

Q. Mention some of the principal Birds.

A. The Ostrich, Eagle, Pelican, Turkey, and common Fowl.

Q. Mention some of the principal Fishes.

A. The Shark, Swordfish, Salmon, Cod, and Shad.

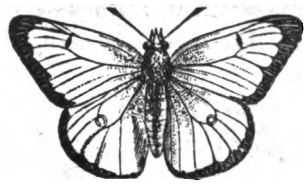
Fishes.

Q. Mention some of the principal Reptiles.

A. Alligators, Lizards, Snakes, Toads, and Frogs.

Digitized by Google

A Reptile.



An Insect.

Q. Mention some of the principal Insects.

A. Butterflies, Bees, Spiders, Musquitoes, and Ants.

---

## LESSON 13.

### OF THE PEOPLE THAT INHABIT THE EARTH.

Q. From whom are the people that inhabit the earth descended?

A. Our first parents, Adam and Eve.

Q. In whose image was man created?

A. In the image and after the likeness of God.

So God created man after his own image.—GEN. i. 27.

Q. How do the various races of men, or nations, differ?

A. Some are white, like ourselves, and there are others that are yellow, red, brown, and black.

Q. In what other respects do nations differ from each other?

A. In the language they speak, the dress they wear, and in the food they eat.

The principal nations of white complexion are the [1] *Europeans, and their descendants*: the yellow are the

Digitized by Google

[1] *Chinese*, &c.: the red are the [2] *American Indians*: the brown are the [2] *Malays*, and the black are the [2] *Negroes*.

Q. 1. Which are the principal nations of white and yellow complexion?

Q. 2. Which are the principal nations of red, brown, and black complexion?

Native of Java.

Ashantee Chief.

Persian Woman

You perceive by the pictures how differently other nations dress from us, and also from one another. The native of Java has the upper part of his body naked: the Ashantee chief has but little clothing; while the Persian woman is almost covered up with her dress.

---

## LESSON 14.

### POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The Continents, Oceans, Peninsulas, Islands, &c. that you have been learning about, are called [1] *Natural Divisions*, because they were made by the Creator; but

Digitized by Google

Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, &c. are called *Political Divisions.* They were established by men for the purposes of government.

Q. 1. What are Continents, Oceans, Peninsulas, &c., called?

Q. 2. What are Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, &c., called?

Q. What is an Empire?

A. A country governed by an Emperor.

Q. What is a Kingdom?

A. A country governed by a King.

Emperors and Kings are also called Monarchs and Sovereigns. The wife of an Emperor is called an Empress; the wife of a King is called a Queen.

Q. What is a Republic?

A. A country whose Chief Magistrate, or President, is elected by the people.

Q. What is a Nation?

A. A distinct body of people, as the English nation, the French nation.

Q. What is a City?

A. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Q. What are Towns?

A. Collections of houses and inhabitants; generally smaller than cities.

When a city is the seat of government of a country, it is called the Capital. When it contains a greater number of inhabitants than any other in the same country, it is called the chief city, or metropolis.

Washington City is the capital of the United States; but New York contains ten times more inhabitants, and is the metropolis, or chief city.



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 15.

### OF MAPS.

To understand the true position of the different countries on the globe, it will be necessary to study the Maps attentively.

A Map is [1]*a picture of the whole, or a part of the earth's surface:* it represents [2]*the form or shape of Continents, Oceans, Islands, Lakes,* &c., and also shows [3]*where Rivers, Mountains, Cities and Towns are situated.*

Q. 1. What is a Map?

Q. 2. What does a Map represent?

Q. 3. What does a Map show?

A Map.

The top part of a Map is North, the bottom is South, the right hand side is East, and the left hand side is West.

The map before you is a picture of the United States, or the coun-

Digitized by Google

try we live in. You perceive that Oceans, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Boundaries, Cities, and Towns, are shown on it.

Now point out on the Map, North — South — East — West.

Point out the Oceans — the Lakes — the Mountains — the Desert.

Point out the Boundaries.

The Boundaries are shown by the dotted lines that separate one country from another, as the United States from Mexico.

Point out the Capitals — the Cities — the Towns.

The lines that cross the map, from one side to the other, are called Lines of Latitude, or Parallels, and show the distances, in degrees, north or south of the Equator.

The lines that extend from the top to the bottom of the map are lines of Longitude, or Meridians, and show the distances east or west from a first Meridian.

When you come to study other maps, you will see how Islands, Gulfs, Bays, Peninsulas, &c., are represented.

Hereafter the Pupil will find the Questions at the bottom of the same pages as the Lessons to which they are attached.

---

## LESSON 16.

### GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The earth contains five grand divisions. These are, [1] *America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica.*

America, or the Western Continent, comprises [2] *North America and South America.* It contains nearly a third art of the land on the surface of the globe.

[3] *Europe, Asia and Africa* are connected with each other, and form the Eastern Continent. These divisions contain three-fifths of the land surface of the earth.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What are the grand divisions of the earth. 2. What does America comprise? 3. What forms the Eastern conti

Digitized by Google

Europe is [4] *the smallest of the grand divisions*, yet it contains the most powerful nations. The people of Europe are called [5] *Europeans*.

Asia is [6] *the largest grand division*, and contains more than one half of the population of the earth. The inhabitants are called [7] *Asiatics*.

Africa is [8] *the least known division of the earth*. The chief part of the inhabitants are black, and are called [9] *Africans, or Negroes*.

Oceanica consists [10] *entirely of islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean*. It was the last discovered division of the world, and has the smallest number of inhabitants.

---

## LESSON 17.

### OF THE OCEAN.

The water on the surface of the globe comprises [1] *the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Northern and the Southern Oceans*. These are all connected with each other, and form one vast sea or ocean.

The Eastern and Western Continents are separated from each other [2] *by the Pacific Ocean on the one side, and the Atlantic Ocean on the other*.

---

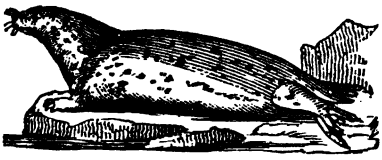
nent? 4. What is Europe? 5. What are the people called? 6. What is Asia? 7. What are the inhabitants called? 8. What is Africa? 9. What are the inhabitants called? 10. Of what does Oceanica consist?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does the water on the globe comprise? 2. How are the Eastern and Western Continents separated?

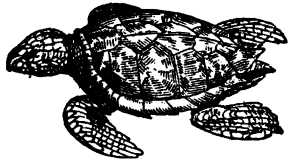
Digitized by Google

The Indian Ocean flows between [3] *Africa and Australia.* The Northern Ocean occupies [4] *the most northerly parts of the earth.* The Southern Ocean occupies [5] *the most southerly parts of the earth.*

[6] *Whales, seals, turtles, and other marine animals, with numerous Fishes,* are found in the ocean; a great variety of Plants also grow in its waters, some of which rise from a depth of more than two hundred feet.



A Seal.



A Turtle.

The ocean is preserved pure [7] *by its saltness and constant motion.* When ships are tossed by raging tempests on its waters, it exhibits one of the most striking proofs of the weakness of man, and the power of Omnipotence.

By means of the ocean, we are enabled [8] *to visit foreign countries.* If we wish to see any part of Europe, we can be conveyed across the Atlantic Ocean in one of the splendid Steam-ships which sail between the United States and England, in about thirteen days.

---

3. Between what countries does the Indian Ocean flow? 4. What does the Northern Ocean occupy? 5. What does the Southern Ocean occupy? 6. What are found in the sea? 7. How is the Ocean preserved pure? 8. What does the Ocean enable us to do?

Digitized by Google

# No. 1.—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 18.*

On the opposite page is a Map of the Western Hemisphere. A Hemisphere signifies half of a globe. The Western Hemisphere contains North America, South America, and part of Oceanica.

Point out, on the Map, *North America — South America — Oceanica.* The two first divisions form the Western Continent.

Point out the *Pacific Ocean — Atlantic Ocean — Northern Ocean — Southern Ocean.*

The Pacific Ocean bounds America on the west; the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the Northern Ocean on the north; and the Southern Ocean on the south.

Point out the *North Pole — South Pole — Equator.*

The North Pole is the northern extremity of the earth: the South Pole is the southern extremity. The Equator is a great circle that passes round the earth, midway between the North and the South Poles.

Point out, on the Map, the *Arctic Circle — Antarctic Circle.*

All that part of the earth situated between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, is the North Frigid Zone. That part situated between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole, is the South Frigid Zone.

The Frigid Zones are the coldest parts of the earth: the ground is covered nearly all the year with ice and snow.

Point out, on the Map, the *Tropic of Cancer — Tropic of Capricorn.*

That part of the earth situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, is the North Temperate Zone. That part situated between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle, is the South Temperate Zone.

In the Temperate Zones the weather is generally mild and pleasant. The North Temperate Zone contains the most important countries, and the most powerful nations in the world. We live in the North Temperate Zone.

That part of the earth situated on both sides of the Equator, and between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, is the Torrid Zone.

The Torrid Zone is the warmest part of the earth. Here ice and snow are never seen, except on the tops of the highest mountains. Coffee, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, and many fine fruits, grow in the Torrid Zone. The inhabitants are chiefly black, or of dark complexion.

---

* The Pupil will point out, on the Map, the names in the lessons that are printed in Italic type, and read with attention the explanations given of them. This course will be pursued with all the lessons that are connected with the Maps.

Digitized by Google

## No. 2.—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 19.

No. 2 is a Map of the Eastern Hemisphere, or eastern half of the earth. This Hemisphere includes the Eastern Continent, and part of Oceanica.

Point out, on the Map, *Europe — Asia — Africa — Oceanica.* The three first of these divisions form the Eastern Continent. About one-third part of Oceanica belongs to the Eastern Hemisphere, and the rest to the Western.

Point out the *Atlantic Ocean — Pacific Ocean — Northern Ocean — Southern Ocean — Indian Ocean.* All these oceans, except the last, are parts of the oceans of the same name that are in the Western Hemisphere.

Point out the *North Pole — South Pole.* These are the same that are on the Map of the Western Hemisphere. The earth contains but one North Pole, and one South Pole.

Point out the *Arctic Circle — Antarctic Circle — Tropic of Cancer — Tropic of Capricorn.* These are parts of the lines of the same names that are on the Map of the Western Hemisphere. They all pass round the earth, and show the boundaries of the Frigid and Temperate Zones; and also of the Torrid Zone.

Point out the lines that cross the Map, from side to side. They are called *parallels of latitude*, and are numbered 10, 20, 30, &c. These figures signify degrees. Those between the Equator and the North Pole, are in North Latitude; and those between the Equator and the South Pole, are in South Latitude.

The different parts of the earth are said to be in north or south latitude, according as they are situated north or south of the Equator.

Point out the *British Islands — Japan Islands — Madagascar — Australia.* The two first are in north latitude, and the two last in south latitude.

Point out the lines that extend from the top to the bottom of the Map. They are called *lines*, or *meridians of longitude.* The numbers begin on the equator, at the line marked 0, which you will see directly under the word Guinea. This line is called the First Meridian.

The other lines are numbered 10, 20, 30, &c., both east and west of the first meridian. Those parts of the earth that lie eastward of the first meridian, are said to be in east longitude, and those west of it in west longitude.

Point out, on the Map, *St. Helena — Java — New Guinea — Philippine Islands.* The first is in west longitude; and the others in east longitude.

Digitized by Google

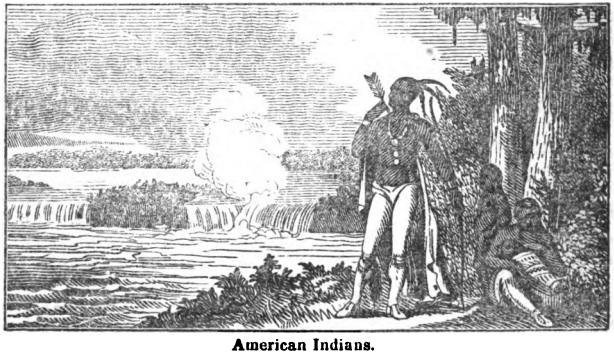
## LESSON 20.*

### AMERICA.

1. AMERICA, or the Western Continent, comprises North America and South America. It contains *the largest rivers and lakes in the world, and also many high mountains*

2. The population of America consists of *Indians, Whites, and Negroes.* The Indians are the native, or first inhabitants. The Whites are the descendants of Europeans. The Negroes, or Blacks, were brought as slaves from Africa.

3. The Indians are of *a red, or copper colour.* They are tall and straight in person, and can endure great hardship and fatigue.



American Indians.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does America contain? 2. Of what does the population consist? 3. Of what colour are the Indians?

* In the following Lessons, the number at the beginning of each paragraph, and that at the beginning of the Question annexed to it, will be made to correspond.

Digitized by Google

4. These people are divided into a number of small nations, or tribes. Many of them are armed only with *bows and arrows*, and subsist on the animals they kill in hunting.

5. The Esquimaux [Es-ke-mó] are a race somewh. similar to the Indians, but are not so tall. They live *in the most northern parts of North America.*

Esquimaux Sledges, and Winter Hut.

6. The winter huts of these people are made of *slabs of ice*, yet are sufficiently warm to shelter them from the cold. The sledges on which they travel from place to place are drawn by dogs.

7. More than one half of the white inhabitants of America speak *the English*, or the language that we

4. With what are they armed? 5. Where do the Esquimaux live? 6. Of what are their winter huts made? 7. What language do more than one half of the white inhabitants of America speak?



Digitized by Google

use. Many speak the Spanish, some the Portuguese and French, and a few speak the Dutch.

## LESSON 21.

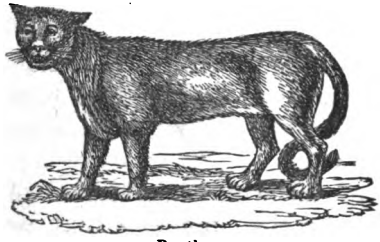
### NORTH AMERICA.

1. NORTH AMERICA is *the largest division of the Western Continent.* It contains *the most powerful nations, as well as the most populous cities in the New World, and twice as many inhabitants as South America.*

2. The principal rivers are, *the Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie's, Columbia, and Rio del Norte.*

3. The largest lakes are, *Superior, Michigan, Huron, Winnipeg, and the Great Slave Lake.*

4. The most important mountains are *the Rocky, the Alleghany, and the Mexican Cordilleras.* The last contain many volcanoes, which send forth great clouds of smoke.



Panther.

Black Bear.

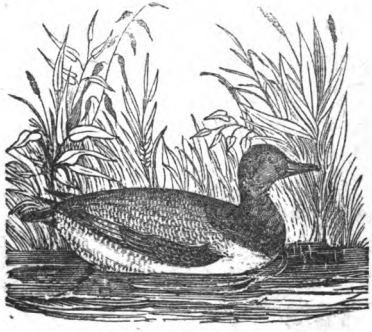
QUESTIONS. — 1. What is North America? — What does it contain? 2. Name the principal rivers. 3. Which are the largest lakes? 4. Which are the most important mountains? 5. Which are among

Digitized by Google

**5. The wild beasts of North America are numerous; among the largest are *the Grisly Bear, Black Bear, Buffalo, Musk Ox, Moose, Panther, and Deer.***

6. Some of the best known of the birds, are *the Bald Eagle, Wild Turkey, Canvas-back Duck, and Humming-Bird.* In the southern districts *Alligators* are numerous; and there are many different kinds of snakes, of which *the Rattlesnake* is the most dangerous.

Wild Turkey.



Canvas-back Duck.

7. The principal countries of North America are, *the United States, British America, Russian America, Greenland, Texas, Mexico, Guatimala* [Gwa-te-mah'-la,] *and the West Indies.*

---

the largest of the wild beasts? 6. Which are some of the best known birds? — What are numerous in the southern districts? — Which is the most dangerous of the snakes? 7. Name the principal countries of North America.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 22.

### UNITED STATES.

1. That part of America in which we live, is called *he United States.* It is a very large country, and extends *from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.* The United States includes almost a third part of North America, and more than one half of its inhabitants.

2. Many parts of the United States possess a rich and fertile soil. In the eastern, middle, and western states, *corn, wheat, and rye, with apples, peaches, pears,* &c., are cultivated. In the southern states, *cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar,* are produced to a great extent.

Cotton Plant.

Rice.

Sugar Cane.

Cotton is a kind of white wool, produced from the Cotton Plant: muslin and calico are manufactured from cotton. The leaves of Tobacco are made into segars, chewing-tobacco, and snuff.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is that part of America in which we live called? — How does it extend? 2. What are cultivated in the eastern, middle, and western states? — What are produced in the southern

Digitized by Google

The Sugar Cane is a plant somewhat like Indian-corn; the stalks contain a sweet juice, which, being pressed in a mill, runs out like water: great quantities of the juice are boiled in large pans, until the sugar is made. Rice is a hard, white grain, which forms the chief food of the inhabitants in many parts of the earth. You have, no doubt, eaten some of it.

3. *Iron, coal, salt, and lime,* abound in many quarters. *Gold* is obtained from the gold mines of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia; and *vast quantities of lead* are made at the lead mines of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Lead Mining.

4. The people of the United States are called *Americans,* and are nearly all employed in *agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.* They are among the most intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people in the world.

---

states? 3. What abound in many quarters? — What is obtained from the gold mines of Virginia, &c.? — What are made at the lead mines of Wisconsin, &c.? 4. What are the people of the United States

Digitized by Google

5. American vessels sail *to all parts of the earth;* and the American flag, the star-spangled banner, is known and respected by every civilized nation.

6. *Many American Ships and Sailors* are employed in catching Whales, Seals, Codfish, and Mackerel. The whale ships are often absent two or three years.

The oil we burn in our lamps is made of the fat or blubber of the Whale. Seals are killed for the sake of their skins, or fur, of which caps, &c., are made.

---

## LESSON 23.

### UNITED STATES — *Continued.*

1. In the United States there is no nobility; every citizen is equal *in civil and political rights.* The son of the poorest man in the country, if he attends to his learning, and possesses abilities, may become President.

2. *Schools, Academies, and Colleges,* are established in nearly every part of the United States, and almost every one may acquire *a good education*; while in some countries, but few are able to read and write.

3. *Steam-boats, Canals, and Rail-roads,* are numerous in the United States. These all render travelling easy and rapid, and enable us to go from one city to another in a very short space of time.

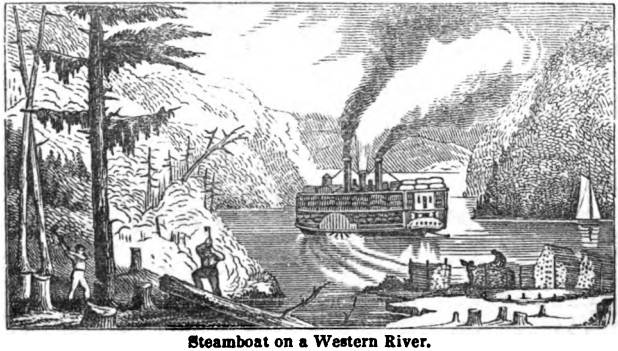
---

called? — What are they nearly all employed in? 5. Where do American vessels sail? 6. What are employed in catching whales, &c.

QUESTIONS. — 1. In what is every citizen equal? 2. What are established, &c.? — What may almost every one acquire? 3. What

Digitized by Google

4. On the Great Lakes, and on the numerous rivers of this country, steam-vessels are employed in greater numbers than in any other part of the world. Steamboats were first brought into use *by Robert Fulton*, an ingenious American, and were first employed on *the Hudson river, in the* year 1807.



Steamboat on a Western River.

5. The United States forms *a federal republic*, and is often called the Union, *because it consists of a number of states united under one government.*

6. There are *twenty-six states, six territories, and one district.* The states are divided *into the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States.*

---

are numerous? 4. By whom were steam-boats first brought into use? On what river, and when were they first employed? 5. What does the United States form? — Why is the United States often called the Union? 6. How many states, territories, and districts are there? — How are the states divided?



Digitized by Google

## No. 3.—MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

(40)

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 24.

No. 3 is a Map of the United States. This division of North America is bounded, on the north, by British America; south, by the Gulf of Mexico, Texas, and the Republic of Mexico; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Near the top of the Map, on the right hand, or east side, the scholar will find *Maine — New Hampshire — Vermont — Massachusetts — Rhode Island*, and *Connecticut*. These six are called the Eastern or New England States. For want of room on the Map, Massachusetts is put thus, Massn$^{s}$.; New Hampshire thus, N. Hampshire; and Connecticut thus, Conn$^{t}$.

Point out *New York — New Jersey — Pennsylvania*, and *Delaware*. These four are called the Middle States.

Point out *Maryland — Virginia — North Carolina — South Carolina — Georgia — Alabama — Mississippi*, and *Louisiana*. These eight are called the Southern States.

Point out *Florida*. This belongs to the Southern States; but it is a Territory, and not a State. It is the most southern part of the United States.

Near the middle of the Map, the scholar will find *Ohio*; then *Kentucky — Tennessee — Indiana — Illinois — Missouri — Michigan — Arkansas*. Point them out. These eight are called the Western States.

On the left hand, or west side of the Map, will be found *Wisconsin Territory — Iowa Territory*, and the *Indian Territory*. Point them out. Farther west, there are *Missouri Territory*, and *Oregon Territory*. The two last are not shown on this Map. These five divisions are called the Western Territories.

At the top of the Map are *Lake Superior — L. Huron — L. Michigan — L. Erie*, and *L. Ontario*. Point them out. These are called the Great Lakes. They separate the United States, in part, from British America.

Point out the *Mississippi River*. This river has its source in Itasca Lake, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico. Including the Missouri, its largest branch, the Mississippi is the longest river in the world.

Point out *Itasca Lake — Missouri River — Arkansas R. — Red R. — Ohio R.* These are the largest branches of the Mississippi River.

Point out the *Alleghany Mountains — Cumberland Mts — Blue Ridge*. These are the principal mountains in the eastern part of the United States. The highest summits of the Blue Ridge are about a mile and a quarter high.

Point out *Washington — New York — Philadelphia — Baltimore — Boston — New Orleans*. Washington is the capital of the United States: the others are the largest cities.

Digitized by Google

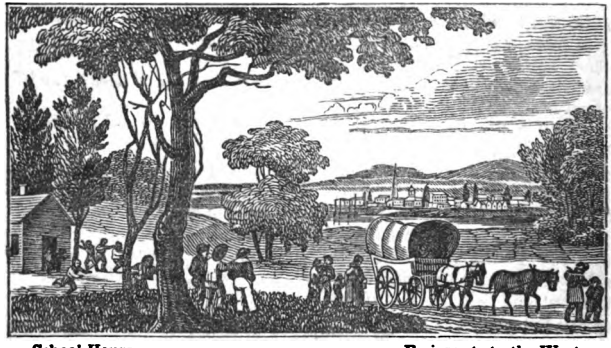
## LESSON 25.

### EASTERN STATES.

1 The territory forming the EASTERN STATES, was at first called *New England*, and it is still known by that name. The climate in these states is generally colder in winter, and the soil is, for the most part, less fertile than in the other sections of the Union.

2. Maine is *the largest of the Eastern States.* New Hampshire contains the White Mountains, and Vermont the Green Mountains.

3. The population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, is *greater than that of any other region of equal extent in America.*



School-House. Emigrants to the West.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What was the territory forming the Eastern States at first called? 2. What is Maine? 3. What is the population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island? 4. For what are

Digitized by Google

4. The people of New England are remarkable for *their industry, good morals, and general intelligence.*

5. *Churches, Colleges, and Schools,* are numerous. The Sabbath is respected, the churches are well attended, and there are very few persons to be met with who cannot read and write.

The inhabitants of these states are often called Yankees, a name supposed to have been first given to them by the Indians, and said to signify English. Numbers of these people emigrate every year to other sections of the Union, and in the western states they form a large and important part of the population.

6. The New Englanders employ many vessels in *the Whale Fishery, and in catching Codfish, and Mackerel.* They manufacture a great variety and amount of *Woollen, Cotton, and other kinds of goods.*

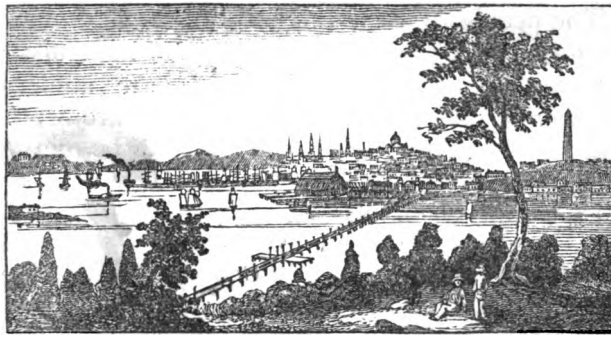
7. These states possess *more Ships and Seamen, than any other section of the Union,* and their commerce is very extensive: they send to various parts of the world vast quantities of lumber, fish, oil, and various articles of domestic manufacture.

8. The largest towns in New England are, *Boston, Lowell, Providence, Salem, Portland, New Haven, and Hartford.* Boston is noted for *the enterprise of its inhabitants, its fine harbour, and the great number of its ships.*

---

the inhabitants of New England remarkable? 5. What are numerous? 6. In what do the New Englanders employ many vessels? — Of what do they manufacture a great variety and amount? 7. What do these states possess? 8. Which are the largest towns in New

Digitized by Google




View of Boston.

9. In Boston *the American Revolution* first began; the taxed tea sent from England was destroyed; and, in the vicinity of the city, the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill were fought.

---

## LESSON 26.

### MIDDLE STATES.

1. The Middle States are situated between the Eastern and Southern divisions of the Union. They form *the most populous and wealthy section of the United States*, nd contain the largest cities in America.

2. The climate is *more mild, in winter*, than in New England, the cold is less severe, and does not last so long.

---

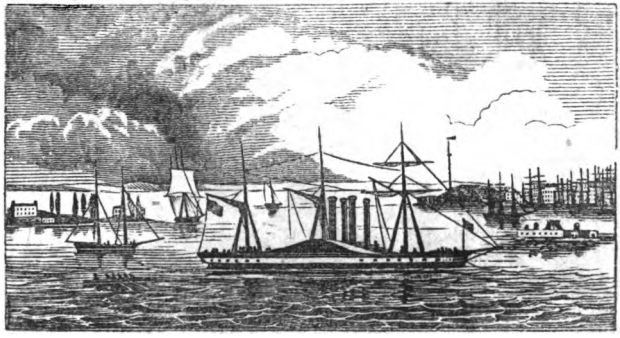
England? — For what is Boston noted? 9. What first began in Boston?

Questions. — 1. What do the Middle States form? 2. What is the climate, compared with that of New England? 3. For what are

Digitized by Google

3. These states are noted for *their numerous Canals and Rail-roads.* The people carry on a flourishing commerce, besides various and extensive manufactures.

4. New York has *more inhabitants than any other state in the Union;* Pennsylvania possesses *vast quantities of Coal and Iron;* New Jersey is well known for *fine Fruits and Vegetables;* Delaware produces *excellent Wheat.*



New York Harbour, Steam-Ship, &c.

5. The city of New York is *the most populous on the Western Continent.* Its harbour is deep and commodious, and a great multitude of vessels, of all kinds, steam-ships, &c., are to be found at its wharves.

6. New York is the metropolis of *the United States,*

---

these states noted? 4. What has New York? — What does Pennsylvania possess? — For what is New Jersey well known? — What does Delaware produce? 5. What is the city of New York? 6. Of what is New York the metropolis? 7. For what is Philadelphia dis-

Digitized by Google

and is also one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. Its merchants carry on a rich and extensive trade with almost every quarter of the globe.

7. Philadelphia is next to New York in the number of its inhabitants. It is distinguished for *the regularity of its streets, as well as the beauty of its public buildings and private dwellings.*

Congress signing the Declaration of Independence.

8. In the State House, in Philadelphia, Congress signed and declared *the independence of the United States,* on the 4th of July, 1776.

9. *Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester,* and *Buffalo,* in the tate of New York; *Newark,* in New Jersey; *Lancaster* and *Pittsburg,* in Pennsylvania, *and Wilmington,* in Delaware, are the principal cities in the Middle States.

tinguished? 8. What was signed and declared in the State House in Philadelphia? 9. Which are the principal cities in the Middle States?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 27.

### SOUTHERN STATES.

1. The SOUTHERN STATES form *the most southern part of the Union.* The climate is generally warm, and ice and snow are, in many places, but seldom seen.

2. Virginia is the largest of the Southern States, and the largest state in the Union. *Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe*, all illustrious patriots, and presidents of the United States, were natives of Virginia.

3. Many of the inhabitants of these states are *Planters*, who own extensive farms, or plantations, which are cultivated by slaves. The slaves are negroes, and form about one-third of the population.

Cotton Field.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What do the Southern States form? 2. Who were natives of Virginia? 3. What are many of the people, &c. called?

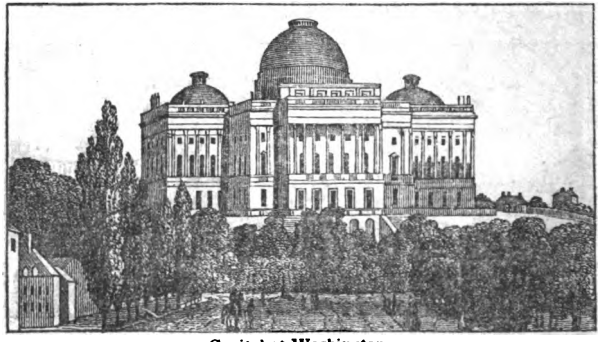
C

Digitized by Google

4. In Virginia and Maryland, *large quantities of Tobacco* are raised. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, are noted for *Cotton*, and Louisiana for *Sugar and Molasses*. Rice is cultivated *in South Carolina and Georgia.*

5. The principal cities of the Southern States are, *Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, and New Orleans.* Baltimore is noted for *its Battle Monument, and the Monument erected in memory of General Washington.*

6. The city of Washington is the capital of the United States. It is situated *in the District of Columbia*, here the President resides, and Congress assembles every year.



Capitol at Washington.

4. What are raised in Virginia and Maryland? — For what are North and South Carolina, &c., noted? — For what is Louisiana noted? — Where is rice cultivated? 5. Which are the principal cities? — For what is Baltimore noted? 6. Where is the city of

Digitized by Google

7. Congress consists of *the Members of the Senate, and House of Representatives:* this body is the legislature of the United States, and makes laws for the government of the nation. The house in which Congress meets is called the Capitol, and is the largest and finest building in America.

8. Charleston is remarkable for *the politeness and hospitality of its inhabitants.* New Orleans is noted for *the number of Ships and Steam-boats that crowd its levee,* or landing along the river. A vast amount of sugar, molasses, cotton, and tobacco, is sent from this city.

---

## LESSON 28.

### WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1. The region composing the WESTERN STATES and TERRITORIES, is often called *the Western Country.* It is situated to the westward of the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States.

2. The greater part of these states was, but a few years ago, *the abode only of Indians and wild beasts;* but they now contain a vast number of white inhabitants, and thousands of people are every year emigrating to this land of plenty.

3. Among the early settlers, *Daniel Boone,* one of the first white

---

Washington situated? 7. Of what does Congress consist? 8. For what is Charleston remarkable? — For what is New Orleans noted?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the region composing the Western States, &c., often called? 2. What were the Western States a few years ago? 3. Who was one of the first white men that lived in Kentucky?



Digitized by Google

men that ever lived in Kentucky, was noted for his courage and hardihood: he resided for a considerable time in the solitary wilderness, with no companions but his dogs.

Daniel Boone.

4. Ohio is *the most populous of the Western States*, and is noted for its canals and manufactures. Kentucky is noted for *its great Caves*, and Tennessee for *Iron Works.*

5. Indiana and Michigan contain *extensive Plains, or Prairies:* Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa, are celebrated for *their Lead Mines*, and Arkansas for *its hot Springs.*

6. *Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Detroit, Nashville, and Chicago*, are the chief cities in the Western States.

---

4. What is Ohio? — For what is Kentucky noted? — Tennessee? 5. What do Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois contain? — For what are Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa celebrated? Arkansas? 6. Which

Digitized by Google

7. Cincinnati was founded *in the year* 1789, on a spot surrounded by thick woods. It now contains 40,000 inhabitants, and has numerous churches, schools, and other public institutions.

8. Nearly all the Indians in the United States reside *in the Western Territories.* Some of them have *good Houses and Farms*, and have been taught to read and write by the missionaries. Others roam over the vast prairies of the Far West, and hunt *the Buffalo and other Wild Beasts.*

The missionaries are good men, who teach savage nations to read the Bible, worship the true God, and to live like Christians.

9. The first settlers of the Western States were exposed to *many dangers;* their houses were often attacked, and their wives and children murdered by the Indians. These outrages, however, now take place less frequently, and the savages are every year becoming less numerous and formidable.

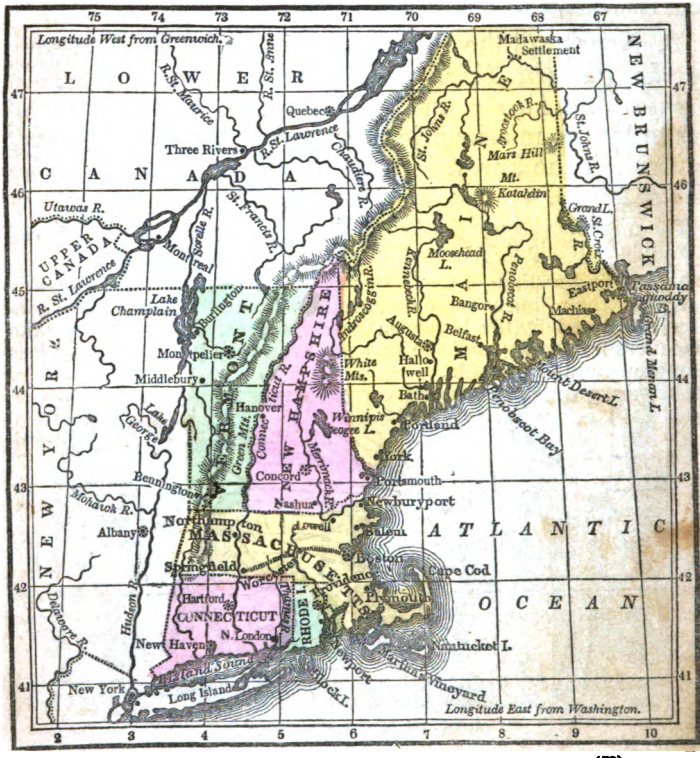
Indians attacking White Settlers.

---

are the chief cities? 7. When was Cincinnati founded? 8. Where do nearly all the Indians, &c., reside? — What do some of them have? — What do others hunt? 9. To what were the first settlers exposed?

Digitized by Google

# No. 4.—EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.






Digitized by Google

## LESSON 29.

MAP No. 4 is a Map of the Eastern, or New England States.

This division of the United States comprises six States. It is bounded on the north by Lower Canada; south by the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound; east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, and west by the State of New York.

Point out, on the Map, *Maine—New Hampshire—Vermont—Massachusetts—Connecticut—Rhode Island.* These are the Eastern States. Maine is the largest. Rhode Island is the smallest State, and the smallest in the Union. Massachusetts contains more inhabitants than any of the other Eastern States.

Point out *Lower Canada—New Brunswick—New York—Atlantic Ocean—Long Island Sound.*

Point out *St. John's River — St. Croix R. — Penobscot R. — Kennebeck R. — Androscoggin R. — Merrimack R. — Connecticut R. — Thames R.* These are the principal rivers in New England. The St. John's river is partly in Maine, and partly in New Brunswick.

Point out the *White Mountains—Green Mountains—Mount Katahdin.* These are the principal mountains in the Eastern States. Mount Washington is the highest of the White Mountains, and the highest in New England. It is about a mile and a quarter high. The summit is nearly all the time covered with snow.

Point out *Lake Champlain — Moosehead L. — Grand L. — Winnipiseogee L.* [*Win-ne-pe-sō-ge*]. Lake Champlain belongs partly to Vermont, and partly to New York. Its waters flow into Sorelle River, and thence into the St. Lawrence.

Point out *Grand Menan Island — Mount Desert Island — Nantucket Island — Martha's Vineyard — Block Island.* The first island belongs to New Brunswick; the second, to Maine; the third and fourth, to Massachusetts; and the fifth, to Rhode Island. Nantucket is noted for the number of vessels belonging to it, that are employed in the whale fishery.

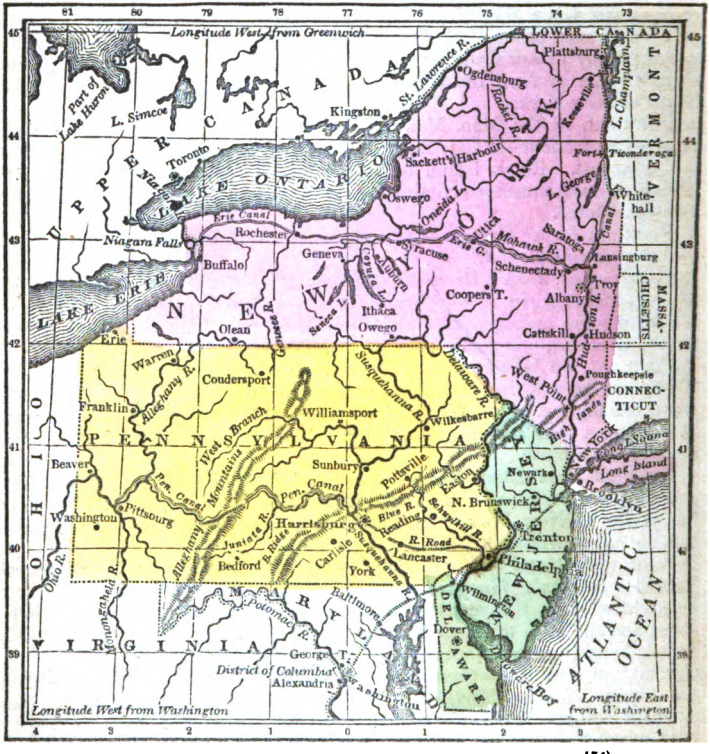
Point out *Augusta—Concord—Montpelier—Boston—Providence—Newport—New Haven—Hartford.* These cities are the capitals of the New England States. Rhode Island and Connecticut have each two capitals.

Point out *Portland — Bangor — Portsmouth — Newburyport — Salem — Lowell—New London.* These are among the most important cities in the Eastern States, that are not capitals.

Point out *Passamaquoddy Bay—Penobscot Bay—Cape Cod.*

Digitized by Google

# No. 5.—MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.


Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude East from Washington
LOWER CANADA
CANADA
Part of Lake Huron
L. Simcoe
Kingston
St. Lawrence R.
Plattsburg
Ogdensburg
Toronto
Sackett's Harbour
Fort Ticonderoga
Whitehall
Oswego
Rochester
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Geneva
Syracuse
Saratoga
Lansingburg
Schenectady
Troy
Albany
Coopers T.
Ithaca
Owego
Olean
Catskill
Hudson
Erie
Warren
Condersport
Franklin
Williamsport
Wilkesbarre
Pougkeepsie
CONNECTICUT
Beaver
Sunbury
Pottsville
Easton
Newark
Washington
Pittsburg
Harrisburg
N. Brunswick
Trenton
Bedford
Lancaster
Philadelphia
York
Baltimore
Dover
VIRGINIA
George T.
District of Columbia
Alexandria
Washington
DELAWARE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Delaware Bay
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Erie Canal
Mohawk R.
Susquehanna R.
Juniata R.
Allegheny R.
Ohio R.
Monongahela R.
Potomac R.
Schuylkill R.
Delaware R.
Hudson R.
Long Island
R. Island
Erie
Chesapeake
Ontario
Genesee R.
Seneca L.
Cayuga L.
Owego R.
Tioga R.
Alleghany R.
West Branch
Pen. Canal
Juniata R.
Blue Mountains
Alleghany Mountains
Susquehanna R.
Schuylkill R.
Reading R. Road
Lancaster R. Road
Baltimore R. Road
Potomac R.
Delaware R.
Hudson R.
Mohawk R.
Erie Canal
Champlain Canal
Lake George
Lake Champlain
Ticonderoga R.
Susquehanna R.
Tioga R.
Owego R.
Seneca L.
Cayuga L.
Genesee R.
Ontario
Chesapeake
Erie
Niagara R.
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Alleghany R.
Ohio R.
Monongahela R.
Potomac R.
Juniata R.
Susquehanna R.
Schuylkill

## LESSON 30.

No. 5 is a Map of the Middle States. This section of the Union comprises four States. It is bounded, on the north, by Canada; east, by New England, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Maryland and Virginia; and west, by Ohio and Canada.

Point out, on the Map, *New York — New Jersey — Pennsylvania — Delaware.* These are the Middle States.

New York is the largest of the Middle States; Pennsylvania is the second in extent; New Jersey is the third; Delaware is the smallest.

Point out *Upper Canada — Lower Canada — Vermont — Massachusetts — Connecticut — Ohio — Virginia — Maryland — Atlantic Ocean.*

Point out *Lake Ontario — Lake Erie — L. Champlain — L. George — Oneida L. — Cayuga L. — Seneca L.* Lake Ontario, and part of Lake Erie, separate the Middle States from Upper Canada.

Point out the *St. Lawrence River — Niagara R. — Hudson R. — Delaware R. — Susquehanna R. — Ohio R. — Alleghany R. — Monongahela R. — Juniata R. — Schuylkill R.* [*Skool'-kil*] *— Genesee R. — Mohawk R.*

The St. Lawrence river forms part of the boundary between New York and Upper Canada. The Delaware river forms the boundary between the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Point out the *Falls of Niagara.* These falls are the most celebrated in the world. They are in the Niagara river, which forms part of the boundary between New York and Upper Canada.

Point out the *Alleghany Mountains — Blue Ridge — Highlands.*

Point out *Albany — Trenton — Harrisburg — Dover.* These are the capitals of the Middle States.

Point out *New York — Brooklyn — Troy — Rochester*, and *Buffalo*, in the State of New York; *Newark*, and *Brunswick*, in New Jersey; *Philadelphia — Lancaster*, and *Pittsburg*, in Pennsylvania; *Wilmington*, in Delaware. These are the principal cities, in the Middle States, that are not capitals.

Point out *Long Island — Delaware Bay.* Long Island forms part of the State of New York.

Point out the *Erie Canal.* This work extends from Albany to Buffalo. It is three hundred and sixty miles in length.

Point out the *Pennsylvania Canal and Rail-Road.* These works extend from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, three hundred and ninety-four miles.

Digitized by Google

## No. 6.—MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 31.

MAP No. 6, is a Map of the Southern States. This section of the United States comprises eight States, one Territory, and one District.

Point out, on the Map, *Maryland — Virginia — North Carolina — South Carolina — Georgia — Alabama — Mississippi — Louisiana.* These are the Southern States.

Point out *Florida.* This is called a Territory, because it has not a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to become a State.

Point out *Washington City.* It is situated in the District of Columbia. This District is ten miles square. It lies partly on the north side of the Potomac river, and partly on the south side. You will see the District of Columbia on Map No. 5. Besides Washington City, it contains the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria.

The Southern States are bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Gulf of Mexico; and west, by Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas.

Point out *Pennsylvania — Atlantic Ocean — Gulf of Mexico — Kentucky — Tennessee — Arkansas — Texas.*

Point out *Annapolis — Richmond — Raleigh — Columbia — Milledgeville — Tuscaloosa — Jackson — New Orleans — Tallahassee.* These are the capitals of the Southern States. Point out *Baltimore — Charleston — Savannah — Mobile.* These are the chief cities in the Southern States that are not capitals.

Point out the *Potomac River — James R. — Roancke R. — Neuse R. — Cape Fear R. — Pedee R. — Santee R. — Alatamaha R. — St. John's R.* These are the principal rivers of the Southern States that flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out the *Chattahoochee River — Alabama R. — Pearl R. — Mississippi R. — Sabine R.* These rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The lower part of the Chattahoochee river is also called the Apalachicola.

Point out the *Red River — Washita R. — Yazoo R.* These flow into the Mississippi. Point out the *Tennessee R. — Kanawha R. — Monongahela R.* These flow into the Ohio.

Point out *Chesapeake Bay — Tampa Bay — Apalachee Bay.* Roanoke river flows into Albemarle Sound; and the Neuse river into Pamlico Sound.

Point out the *Cumberland Mountains — Alleghany Mountains — Blue Ridge.* The Cumberland mountains separate Virginia and Kentucky. The Alleghany mountains separate North Carolina and Tennessee.

Point out *Cape Hatteras — Cape Cannaveral — Cape Sable.*

Digitized by Google

## No. 7.—MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 32.

No. 7 is a Map of the Western States and Territories. This section of the United States contains eight States and five Territories. It is bounded, on the north, by British America; south, by the Southern States; east, by the Southern and Middle States; and west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Point out, on the Map, *Ohio — Kentucky — Tennessee — Indiana — Illinois — Missouri — Michigan — Arkansas.* These are the Western States.

Point out *Wisconsin Territory — Iowa Territory — Missouri Territory — Indian Territory.* Farther west, is *Oregon Territory.* It is not shown on this Map, but may be seen on Map No. 8. It extends along the west, or Pacific coast of the United States. The Indian, Missouri, and Oregon Territories, are inhabited by Indians.

Point out *Lake Superior — L. Huron — L. Michigan — L. Erie — L. St. Clair — Itasca L. — Lake of the Woods.* Itasca Lake is the source of the Mississippi River.

Point out the *Mississippi River — Missouri R. — Ohio R. — Illinois R. — Arkansas R. — Tennessee R. — Wisconsin R. — Iowa R.* These rivers have all given names to States or Territories. The Kentucky River, on which Frankfort stands, gave name to the State of Kentucky.

Point out *St. Peter's River — Des Moines R. — Rock R. — St. Francis' R. — White R. — Platte R. — James R. — Kanzas R. — Osage R.* The first five rivers are branches of the Mississippi. The others are branches of the Missouri.

Point out the *Cumberland River — Wabash R. — Scioto R.* These are branches of the Ohio.

Point out the *Alleghany Mountains — Cumberland Mountains.* These mountains separate part of the Western from the Southern States.

Point out the *Choctaws — Creeks — Cherokees — Shawnees.* These are the most civilized of the Indian Tribes. Many of the people have been taught to read and write, and to cultivate the ground.

Point out the *Osages — Kickapoos — Sacs, and Foxes — Pawnees — Riccarees — Assiniboines — Winnebagoes — Chippeways — Sioux* [*Sooz*]. These Indians generally live by hunting.

Point out *Columbus — Frankfort — Nashville — Indianapolis — Springfield — Jefferson City — Detroit — Little Rock — Madison City — Burlington.* These are the capitals of the Western States and Territories.

Point out *Cincinnati — Louisville — St. Louis — Chicago — Cleveland — Lexington.* These are the principal cities and towns, in the Western States, that are not capitals.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 33.

### GREENLAND, BRITISH AMERICA, &c.

1. GREENLAND is *the most northern part of America*, and lies much nearer to the north pole than any part of the United States. It belongs to Denmark, and is one of the coldest countries in the world. Walruses, or Sea Cows, Seals, and White Bears, abound here.

Walruses — White Bears. Greenlander killing a Seal.

2. The inhabitants of Greenland are dexterous in *the management of their Canoes*, and kill Seals in the way shown in the picture. Some of these people have been taught, by the missionaries, *to read the Bible, and attend Christian worship.*

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Greenland? 2. In what are the inhabitants dexterous? — What have some of the people been taught?

Digitized by Google

3. Russian America, or the Russian Possessions, occupies *the most western part of America.* This is a cold, barren region, inhabited by Indians and Esquimaux, and a few Russians: the latter are engaged in trading with the natives for furs.

4. British America belongs to Great Britain. It contains *New Britain, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.*

5. It is very cold in these regions in winter, and the summers are shorter than in the United States; yet, in some parts of the country, *good crops of Indian-corn, Wheat,* &c., are produced.

Falls of Niagara.

6. The Cataract, or Falls of Niagara, surpass all others in the

---

3. What does Russian America occupy? 4. What does British America contain? 5. What are produced in some parts of the country? 6. For what do the Falls of Niagara surpass all others?

Digitized by Google

world for *grandeur and magnificence:* the whole of the water flowing from the great lakes, descends over a rock that is much higher than the highest houses: the roar of the cataract is heard for several miles.

7. Quebec, in Lower Canada, is the capital of the British Possessions. It is *the most strongly fortified city in America*, and is defended by forts, which contain many cannon, and several thousand soldiers.

8. New Brunswick has an extensive trade in *timber*, and Nova Scotia in *Plaster of Paris, Coals*, &c. Newfoundland is noted for *its Cod fisheries*, which employ *a great many American, English and French vessels, and fishermen.*

## LESSON 34.

### TEXAS AND MEXICO.

1. TEXAS is a fine fertile country, settled principally by *people from the United States.* It formed a part of Mexico, but the inhabitants declared themselves independent, *in the year* 1836.

2. In the same year, an army commanded by the President of Mexico, General Santa Anna, invaded Texas; but the Mexicans were defeated *at the battle*

7. What is Quebec? 8. In what has New Brunswick an extensive trade? — In what has Nova Scotia? — For what is Newfoundland noted? — What do they employ?

QUESTIONS. — 1. By whom is Texas principally settled? — When did the inhabitants declare themselves independent? 2. Where were the Mexicans defeated? 3. What was Mexico formerly called?

Digitized by Google

*of San Jacinto*, and their general taken prisoner. Austin is the capital of Texas, and Galveston is the chief seaport.

3. MEXICO, formerly called *New Spain*, is an extensive country, which belonged to the Spanish government for almost three hundred years; but it has been independent of that power since *the year* 1821.

4. The silver mines of Mexico have been long celebrated, and have yielded *immense wealth*. One of the mines is said to extend eight miles under ground, and to be a quarter of a mile deep.

5. *Indian-corn*, *Sugar*, *Coffee*, *Indigo*, and *Cochineal*, are the chief products of this country. *The juice of the Maguey plant*, or American Aloe, furnishes the principal drink of the lower class of the people.

6. The inhabitants of Mexico profess *the Catholic religion*: they are composed *of Whites*, *Indians*, *and other races*: about one half are Indians, who are partially civilized, and are, for the most part, farmers and labourers.

7. Mexico, the capital, is *one of the finest cities in America*: it contains many handsome buildings, and is surrounded by lakes and high mountains.

8. On some of the lakes in the vicinity of the city, there are *floating gardens*, that can be moved from place to place: a variety of fine fruits and vegetables are raised on them.

---

— Since what time has it been independent? 4. What have the silver mines yielded? 5. What are the chief products? What furnishes the principal drink of the lower class? 6. What do the inhabitants profess? — Of what are they composed? 7. What is Mexico 8. What are there on some of the lakes?



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 35.

### GUATIMALA AND THE WEST INDIES.

1. GUATIMALA, or Central America, occupies *the most southern part of North America.* Like Mexico, it was long subject to Spain, but is now also independent. The soil is fertile, and silver mines are numerous.

2. Among the mountains of this country there are several volcanoes; one of these occasionally throws out vast quantities of water: it is called *the Water Volcano.*

3. *Earthquakes* often occur, by some of which cities have been destroyed. San Salvador is the capital of this republic, but New Guatimala is the principal town.

Earthquakes are violent shakings of the earth, in which the ground sometimes opens, and ingulfs large cities: fire, smoke, and even torrents of water, occasionally burst forth from those fearful openings. In our happy country, earthquakes seldom take place, and are never very violent.

4. The WEST INDIES comprise a considerable number of islands, of which *Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica,* are the largest. Some of these islands belong to Spain, some to Great Britain, and to other European nations.

5. *Hayti, or St. Domingo,* is inhabited altogether by negroes, who have become independent, and have a government and president of their own. On this island the *first Spanish colony in America,* was established by Columbus.

---

QUESTIONS.—1. What does Guatimala occupy? 2. What is one of the volcanoes called? 3. What often occur? 4. Which are the largest of the West India islands? 5. On what island are the negroes independent? — What was established here by Columbus?

Digitized by Google

6. The climate of the West Indies is warm, and the soil very fertile. *Sugar, Coffee, Allspice, Oranges, Pine-apples, and Bananas*, are the chief products. A great number of vessels trade constantly between the United States and the West Indies.

Hurricane in the West Indies.

7. *Tremendous hurricanes*, or storms of wind and rain, sometimes occur, in which great damage is sustained. *Houses and trees* are blown down by the force of the wind, and *ships* are swallowed up by the raging waves of the ocean.

8. These islands are inhabited mostly by *negroes*, about one-fourth of whom are slaves. The white inhabitants are chiefly *planters and merchants*.

9. *Havana* is the largest city in the West Indies; Kingston is the largest city in the British islands, and St. Pierre [Peer] in the French.

---

6. What are the chief products? 7. What sometimes occur? — What are blown down? — What are swallowed up? 8. By whom are these islands mostly inhabited? — What are the white inhabitants chiefly? 9. Which is the largest city in the West Indies?



Digitized by Google

## No. 8.—MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 36.

No. 8 is a Map of North America. This is the largest division of the Western Continent. It contains the most important nations, and the chief part of the inhabitants of the New World.

The Northern Ocean bounds North America, on the north; the Pacific Ocean, on the west; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east. The Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea bound it on the south.

Point out, on the Map, the *Northern Ocean* — *Pacific Ocean* — *Atlantic Ocean* — *Caribbean Sea* — *Baffin's Bay* — *Hudson's Bay* — *Honduras Bay* — *Gulf of Mexico* — *Gulf of California.*

Point out *Bhering's* [*Beer'-ings*] *Strait* — *Davis' Strait* — *Hudson's Strait* — *Bellisle* [*Bel-ile'*] *Strait.* Bhering's Strait is forty miles wide. It separates North America from Asia, at the part where they approach nearest each other.

Point out the *Rocky Mountains* — *Mexican Cordilleras* — *Alleghany Mountains* — *Mount St. Elias* — *Mount Brown.* The highest mountain in North America is Mount St. Elias. It is more than three miles high.

Point out *Great Slave Lake* — *L. Winnipeg* — *L. Superior* — *L. Huron* — *L. Michigan* — *L. Erie.*

Point out *Mackenzie's River* — *Nelson R.* — *Saskatchawan R.* — *Mississippi R.* — *Rio del Norte* — *Columbia R.* — *St. Lawrence R.* The last is the river on which Quebec stands.

Point out the *West Indies* — the islands of *Cuba* — *Hayti* — *Jamaica* — *Porto Rico* — *Caribbee Islands* — *St. Salvador.* The latter is the first part of America that was discovered by Columbus.

Point out the Peninsula of *Alaska* — *California* — *Yucatan* — *Florida* — *Nova Scotia.*

Point out the *Russian Possessions* — *Greenland* — *United States* — *Texas* — *Mexico* — *Guatimala,* or Central America.

Point out *New Britain* — *Canada* — *New Brunswick* (this is represented, on the Map, by the letters N. B.) — *Nova Scotia* — *Newfoundland.* These divisions comprise British America.

Point out *Boothia* — *Prince William's Land* — *Labrador* — *East Main* — *New Wales.* These are districts belonging to New Britain.

Point out *Quebec* — *Washington* — *Austin* — *Mexico* — *St. Salvador* These are the capitals of the North American States.

Point out *New York* — *Philadelphia* — *Baltimore* — *La Puebla* — *Havana.* The first is the largest city in America: the last is the largest in the West Indies.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 37.

### HISTORY OF AMERICA.

Besides the geography of the United States and other parts of America which the scholar has studied, it is necessary that some knowledge of the history of those countries should be acquired.

1. Geography tells us *where a country is situated, and what it contains.* By history we are informed *what events have taken place in any particular part of the earth in times past.*

2. America is often called the New World, because it has not been so long known as Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was discovered *in the year* 1492, *by Christopher Columbus*, an Italian navigator.

Columbus leaving Palos.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does geography tell us? — Of what are we informed by history? 2. When, and by whom, was America dis-

Digitized by Google

3. Columbus was a learned and ingenious man: he supposed that by sailing westward from Europe, he would arrive at *the East Indies*, and be able to bring back with him the gold, diamonds, and rich spices with which that part of the earth was known to abound.

4. After experiencing many delays, Columbus set sail from *Palos*, a port in Spain, and in a few weeks he landed on *St. Salvador, or Guanahani*, one of the islands now called the West Indies.

5. Columbus found the inhabitants *kind and friendly*, but different in form and complexion from any race he had ever before seen. Being persuaded that the islands he had discovered were a part of India, he named the people *Indians*, and the term was afterwards applied to all the original inhabitants of America.

6. On the return of Columbus to Spain, he was received *with great distinction*, and every one rejoiced at the discovery he had made. He afterwards performed *three other voyages to America*, during which he found other islands, and discovered the Continent.

7. *In the year* 1499, Americus Vespuccius, also an Italian, visited the New World. On his return to Europe he published the first account ever given of it, and artfully induced many persons to believe that he was the original discoverer: America was, in consequence, unjustly named after him, instead of Columbus.

8. Being found to contain *great quantities of gold and silver*, America was soon visited by many unprincipled Spaniards, who, in their pursuit after wealth, robbed the natives, and treated them with great cruelty.

---

covered? 3. At what part of the earth did Columbus suppose he would arrive? 4. From what port did he set sail? — On what island did he land? 5. What did Columbus find the inhabitants to be? — What did he call them? 6. How was Columbus received, on his return to Spain? — What did he afterwards perform? 7. When did Americus Vespucius visit the New World? 8. What was America found to contain?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 38.

### HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

1. America, at the time it was discovered, contained two populous Empires; *Mexico, in North, and Peru, in South America.*

2. The inhabitants of these countries were not savages, like many of the other Indians; they had *regular governments*, and lived in *cities and towns of some extent*, one of which, the city of Mexico, was so large, that it was supposed to contain twenty thousand houses.

3. In a short time *Cortez, a Spanish General*, landed in Mexico, and began the conquest of that country: his soldiers were supplied with guns, cannon and horses. The Mexicans, though much more numerous, were armed only with bows and arrows, and clubs.

4. The fire and noise of the cannon were by them believed to be *lightning and thunder from heaven*; and the horses, which they had never before seen, they supposed to be, with their riders, *hideous and cruel monsters.* The Mexicans were, in consequence, terrified and alarmed, and were finally subdued by the Spaniards.

5. The first settlement or colony established in the country we inhabit, was made by *people from England, in the year* 1607. The first town they built was *Jamestown*, on James river, in Virginia.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What empires were in America at the time it was discovered? 2. What had the inhabitants? — In what did they live? 3. Who landed in Mexico? 4. What did these people believe the fire and noise of the cannon to be? — What did they suppose the horses and their riders to be? 5. By whom was the first settlement, &c., made, and in what year? — What town did they build?

Digitized by Google

6. The settlers were often attacked by the natives, and fought many battles with them, in one of which, *Captain John Smith*, a brave and gallant soldier, was taken prisoner.

Pocahontas saving the Life of Captain Smith.

7. Captain Smith was condemned to death; and, when the savages were about to destroy him with their clubs, *Pocahontas*, the daughter of the Indian chief into whose power he had fallen, interceded for him, and induced her father to spare his life.

8. He returned to Jamestown, and was received by his friends with joy and gladness. Pocahontas, his deliverer, was, some time afterwards, married to *an Englishman of the name of Rolfe*, who carried her to England, where she was presented to King James I.

## LESSON 39.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. At various periods, within seventy or eighty years after the settlement of Virginia, colonies were estab-

6. Who was taken prisoner by the Indians? 7. Who induced her father to spare Captain Smith's life? 8. To whom was Pocahontas married?

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where were colonies established by the English?



Digitized by Google

lished by the English, *in New England, Pennsylvania Maryland, and the Carolinas.*

2. New York was colonized by *the Dutch*, but was afterwards conquered by the English. New Jersey was at first settled by *the Danes*, Delaware by *the Swedes and Finns;* and Michigan, Illinois, &c., by *the French.* All these colonies became in time British provinces.

Landing of the Pilgrims.

3. The first white inhabitants of New England landed *at Plymouth, in the year* 1620, and were called *the Pilgrims.* They were a religious and moral people, who left their native country, because they were not permitted to worship God in the manner they believed to be agreeable to his will.

4. The Pilgrims suffered much from *the hostilities of the natives, and the severities of the climate,* but they persevered in their exertions

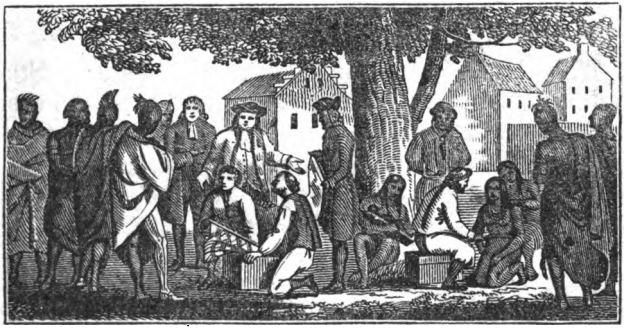
---

2. What nation colonized New York? — Who settled New Jersey? — Delaware? — Michigan, and Illinois? 3. Where, and at what time, did the first white inhabitants of New England land? — What were they called? 4. From what did the Pilgrims suffer? 5. When

Digitized by Google

to settle the country. They founded cities and towns, churches and colleges; and from a small and feeble band, have become a numerous and important people.

5. *In the year* 1682, a number of Friends, or Quakers, came with William Penn from England. They founded the city of Philadelphia, and settled Pennsylvania; which became, in a short time, one of the most flourishing colonies in North America.



William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, at Philadelphia.

6. William Penn was *a good and just man.* He acquired the friendship of the Indians, *formed a treaty with them, and paid them for the lands that the colonists occupied.*

7. He was, in consequence, greatly beloved by these people. *They respected his memory for many years after his death,* and lived in peace and harmony for a long time with the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

---

did William Penn come from England? 6. What was William Penn? — What did he do with the Indians? 7. What took place in conse-

Digitized by Google

8. Canada, and nearly the whole of what is now British America, was first settled by, and remained for a considerable period in, the possession of the French; but *about eighty years ago*, it was conquered by the English.

9. At the battle of Quebec, fought between the soldiers of these two nations, *the generals of both armies were killed.* General Wolfe was the English, and the Marquis Montcalm the French commander.

## LESSON 40.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES — *Continued.*

1. The British Colonies, now the United States, though much smaller seventy years ago than at present, were, however, *very flourishing and prosperous.* George III., then king of Great Britain, unjustly laid a tax *upon tea and various other articles that the people were in the habit of obtaining from Europe.*

2. The payment of the tax being resisted by the American people, they were, in consequence, called *rebels* by the British government, and *fleets and armies* were sent from England to fight against them.

3. In order to defend themselves, the inhabitants of this country raised armies, and appointed *George Washington* to be commander-in-chief, with *Generals Greene, Gates, Wayne, Putnam, and others,* under him.

4. The first battle was fought *at Lexington*, and the next *at Bunker's Hill.* Though the Americans were unaccustomed to war, and badly armed, yet they repulsed many of the bravest soldiers in the king's army, commanded by some of his best generals.

---

quence? 8. When was Canada conquered by the English? 9. What took place at the battle of Quebec?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What were the British colonies seventy years ago? — Upon what did the king of England lay a tax? 2. What were the Americans called? — What were sent from England to fight against them? 3. Who was appointed commander-in-chief? — Who were appointed under him? 4. Where were the two first

Digitized by Google

Surrender of the Hessians, at Trenton.

5. General Washington afterwards *took the Hessians prisoners at Trenton, and Lord Cornwallis and his army prisoners at Yorktown*; and at length, after a war which lasted eight years, the British armies were driven from the country.

6. This period is called *the American Revolution*, or the War of the Revolution. In that contest, Great Britain lost *fifty thousand soldiers*, and spent *more than four hundred millions of dollars*.

7. On the 4th of July 1776, *Congress declared the country free and independent*, under the title of United States of America. It is in remembrance of this great national event, that the 4th of July is celebrated as a holyday, or a day of rejoicing.

8. Besides the gallant patriots who fought to achieve the independence of our country, *Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, and many others*, were highly distinguished for their abilities as writers, orators, and statesmen.

---

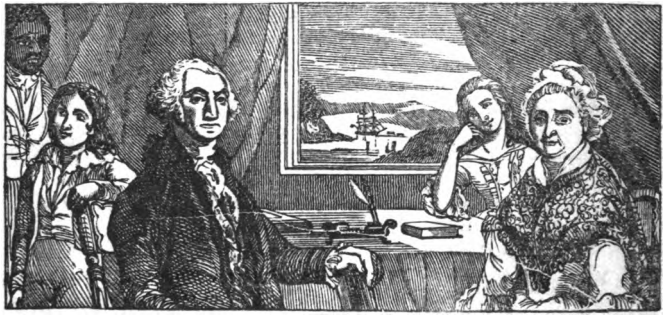
battles fought? 5. What did General Washington do? 6. What is this period called? 7. What was done on the 4th of July 1776? 8. Who distinguished themselves as statesmen, &c.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 41.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, &c

1. *In the year* 1789, General Washington was elected the first President of the United States. He performed the duties of that station for *eight years*, and then retired to his residence, *at Mount Vernon*, where, to the regret of the whole nation, he shortly afterwards died.



The Washington Family.

2. This great man is called *the Father of his country*, because, by his skill in war, he secured the Independence of the United States; and, by the wisdom of his government, gained for his native land the respect of foreign nations.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. When was General Washington elected president? — How long did he perform the duties of that station? — Where did he die? 2. What is he called? 3. Name the presi-

Digitized by Google

3. The presidents who succeeded General Washington were, *John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Wm. H. Harrison, and John Tyler.*

4. While James Madison was president of the United States, *war was declared by Congress against Great Britain*, because that nation captured our vessels, and impressed our seamen.

5. This second contest with the British Empire was begun *in the year* 1812, and lasted two years and a half: many battles were fought, and some brilliant victories gained, both by our army and navy.

6. *Perry's victory*, on Lake Erie; *M'Donough's victory*, on Lake Champlain; *the capture of Proctor's army*, in Canada, by General Harrison, *and the victory of New Orleans*, gained by General Jackson, were the most striking events of this war.

7. Since the period of the revolution, the United States have become an important and powerful nation; the States have increased *from thirteen to twenty-six*, and the inhabitants are five times more numerous than they were sixty years ago.

8. *Since the year* 1810, the people of Mexico, Guatimala, and all the territories of South America settled by the Spaniards, have become free from the control of the Spanish crown, and established Republican governments.

9. These countries were, for *almost three hundred years*, subject to Spain, and governed by viceroys, sent from that country. Brazil, which belonged to Portugal, has become *an Empire*, and is governed by an Emperor.

---

dents that succeeded General Washington. 4. What took place while James Madison was president? 5. When was this war commenced? 6. What were the most striking events of this war? 7. How have the States increased? 8. Since what time did the people of Mexico become free from the control of the Spanish crown? 9. How long were these countries subject to Spain? — What has Brazil become?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 42.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

1. SOUTH AMERICA, the southern division of the Western Continent, is *an extensive Peninsula*, united to North America by *the Isthmus of Darien*.

2. It is famous for *its large rivers, high mountains, and the abundance of its gold, silver, and diamonds.*

3. *The Andes* is the most extensive range of mountains in South America. *Sorato* is the highest peak of the Andes. *Cotopaxi* is the most elevated volcano on the globe.

4. *The Amazon, La Plata, Orinoco, and St. Francisco,* are the chief rivers of this region. The Amazon is, next to the Mississippi, the largest river in the world, and is navigable for three thousand miles.

5. *Coffee, Sugar, and the Chocolate-Nut,* with *Pine-apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, and other fruits,* are raised in various quarters.

The Milk-tree, which produces a liquid similar to cows' milk, and the various trees from which the Indian-rubber, or gum-elastic, is obtained, abound in the warmer regions.

6. The principal beasts are, *the Jaguar, or American Tiger, the Puma, Tapir, Lama, Great Ant-eater, and Sloth.* Serpents are numerous, and some are so large as to be able to destroy and swallow deer, and other animals.

---

QUESTIONS.— 1. What is South America?— By what is it united to North America? 2. For what is it famous? 3. Which is the most extensive range of mountains?— Which is the highest peak? — The most elevated volcano? 4. Which are the chief rivers? 5. What are raised in various quarters? 6. Which are the principal

Digitized by Google

7. *The Rhea, or American Ostrich, and the Condor*, are the largest American birds: besides these there is an almost endless variety of smaller kinds; Toucans, Chatterers, &c.

Of the beautiful little Humming-Bird, there are near a hundred different species, of which some are hardly bigger than a humble-bee.

Toucan.

Humming-Bird.

Chatterer.

The Rhea is taller than a man, and the wings of the Condor are from nine to twelve feet in extent, from tip to tip. The Condor generally feeds on carrion; but, impelled by hunger, a couple of these birds have been known to attack, and destroy, a full-grown ox.

8. The inhabitants of South America comprise *Whites, Indians, and Negroes.* The latter are most numerous in Brazil, where they are held as slaves.

9. The whites are chiefly *descendants of the Spaniards and Portuguese*, and speak the language of those nations.

10. South America includes the countries of *New Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, and* the Indian territory of *Patagonia.*

---

beasts? 7. Which are the largest birds? 8. What do the inhabitants of South America comprise? 9. What are the whites chiefly? 10. What countries does South America include?

Digitized by Google

# No. 9.—MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(80)

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 43.

No. 9 is a Map of South America. This part of the Western Continent is situated to the southward of North America. It is also smaller in extent.

South America is bounded, on the north, by the Caribbean Sea; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; and west, by the Pacific Ocean. It is a great Peninsula, surrounded on every side by water, except where the Isthmus of Darien connects it with North America.

Point out, on the Map, the *Caribbean Sea — Atlantic Ocean — Pacific Ocean — Isthmus of Darien.*

Point out the *Amazon River — R. de la Plata — Orinoco R. — R. St. Francisco.* These are the principal rivers of South America. The Amazon is, next to the Mississippi, the longest river in the world.

Point out the *R. Negro — R. Caqueta — Madeira R. — Tapajos R. — Araguay R. — Tocantins R. — Paraguay R. — Parana R.* The last is called, in the lower part of its course, the Rio de la Plata.

Point out *Lake Maracaybo — L. Titicaca.* The last is situated among the Andes, at an elevation of more than two miles above the sea.

Point out the *Andes Mountains — Mount Sorato — Mount Cotopaxi.* The Andes extend four thousand eight hundred miles along the west coast of South America. Mount Sorato is the highest mountain in America. It is almost five miles high. Mount Cotopaxi is the highest volcano in the world. It is nearly three miles and a half high.

Point out *Cape Gallinas — C. Horn — C. St. Roque* [*Roke*] *— C. Blanco.* These are the most northern, southern, eastern, and western points of South America.

Point out the *Galapagos Islands — Juan Fernandez Islands — I. of Chiloe — Wellington I. — Terra del Fuego I. — Falkland Is. — South Georgia I. — St. Catharina I. — Joannes I.*

Point out *Brazil — New Grenada — Venezuela — Ecuador — Peru — Bolivia — Chili* [*She'-le*] *— Buenos Ayres — Paraguay — Uruguay — Patagonia — Guiana.* British Guiana is represented, on the Map, by the letter B; Dutch Guiana by D; and French Guiana by F.

Point out *Rio Janeiro — Bogota — Caraccas — Quito* [*Ke'-to*] *— Lima* [*Le'-ma*] *— Cusco — Chuquisaca — Santiago — Buenos Ayres — Assumption — Montevideo.* These cities are the capitals of the South American States. Rio Janeiro is the largest city in South America.

Point out *Georgetown — Paramaribo — Cayenne.* These are the capitals of British, Dutch, and French Guiana.



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 44.

### NEW GRENADA, VENEZUELA, &c.

1. For some time previous to the year 1831, NEW GRENADA, VENEZUELA, and ECUADOR, formed *the Republic of Colombia;* but they are now separate states. They contain much fertile land, and abound in gold, silver, and precious stones.

2. Quito, Bogota, and Caraccas, are the capitals of these countries. Caraccas was destroyed by an earthquake, *in the year* 1812. In this awful visitation, the strongest buildings were overthrown, and the earth opened, and swallowed many of the inhabitants. The city has been since rebuilt.

Caraccas destroyed by an Earthquake.

3. GUIANA is a fine, fertile region, comprising *British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana.* Sugar,

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What did New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador form, before 1831? 2. When was Caraccas destroyed? 3. What

Digitized by Google

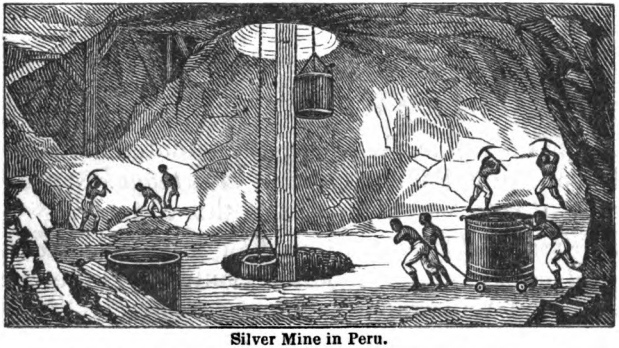
coffee, cloves, and Cayenne pepper, grow here abundantly. Georgetown, Paramaribo, and Cayenne, are the chief towns.

4. BRAZIL, *the largest division of South America*, is one of the most fertile countries in the world. It once belonged to Portugal, but it now forms an independent empire.

5. The greater part of this country is covered with *vast forests*, which abound in the most valuable kinds of wood: Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, are the chief cities. Rio Janeiro is the capital, and *the largest city in South America.*

6. *Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and many other articles*, are produced in abundance. *Gold mines* are numerous, *and diamonds* more plentiful than in any other part of the earth.

7. PERU has been long famous for *its mines of gold*



Silver Mine in Peru.

does Guiana comprise? 4. What is Brazil? 5. With what is the greater part of this country covered? — What is the capital? 6. What are produced in abundance? — What are numerous and plentiful? 7. For what has Peru been long famous? 8. What is

Digitized by Google

*and silver*, which have produced vast wealth; but they are not so rich at present as they were formerly.

8. On the coast of Peru the climate is hot, and *rain* is almost unknown; among the mountains, however, the weather is *temperate, and sometimes cold*, while rain is abundant. Peru comprises *North Peru, and South Peru*. Lima and Cuzco are the capitals. Arequipa is one of the chief cities.

9. Bolivia, formerly called Upper Peru, was named after *General Bolivar*. It is, for the most part, a highly elevated and temperate region. The people raise wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes.

10. Mount Sorato, the highest mountain in America, is in Bolivia: Chuquisaca is the capital. Potosi is one of the chief towns. It stands on *a mountain that is famous for the vast quantities of silver it has produced*.

## LESSON 45.

### CHILI, BUENOS AYRES, &c.

1. Chili is *a fine, fertile country*, situated between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. *Earthquakes* are frequent, *and volcanoes* numerous in this country.

2. *Wheat and wine* are the chief products. *Gold, silver, and copper mines* abound. Santiago is the capital of Chili, and Valparaiso the chief commercial city.

almost unknown on the coast of Peru? — What is the weather, among the mountains? — What does Peru comprise? 9. After whom was Bolivia named? 10. On what does Potosi stand?

Questions. — 1. What is Chili? — What are frequent and numerous? 2. What are the chief products? — What abound? 3. On

Digitized by Google

3. Some distance westward from Chili, are *the Juan Fernandez* islands. On one of these, Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, resided by himself for several years. This circumstance is supposed to have given rise to the well-known story of Robinson Crusoe.

Alexander Selkirk.

4. BUENOS AYRES is a large, but thinly settled country. It consists, for the most part, of *extensive plains, called Pampas*, on which numerous herds of wild horses and cattle feed.

5. The inhabitants catch these animals by skilfully throwing over them *a lasso, or leather rope. Beef*, without bread or salt, is the chief article of food in this part of South America, and is so cheap, that it is often sold for half a cent a pound.

6. *Horses* are exceedingly numerous; and a good one may be bought for a very small sum. Almost every person rides on horseback. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is an important city. The ladies of this place are noted for *their beauty*.

---

what islands did Alexander Selkirk reside? 4. Of what does Buenos Ayres consist? 5. With what do the inhabitants catch these animals? — What is the chief article of food? 6. What are numerous?

Digitized by Google

7. PARAGUAY is a fine, fertile district, situated *between the Paraguay and Parana rivers.* It is the only South American State that is destitute of a sea-coast.

Maté, or Paraguay Tea, grows in this country. It is an herb that is used over a great part of South America, in a manner similar to the tea we drink.

8. URUGUAY, like Buenos Ayres, contains *extensive plains, with large herds of cattle.* The latter furnish an abundance of food for the inhabitants.

Method of catching Cattle on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay.

9. *Tallow, hides, and horns,* are sent in considerable quantities to the United States, and other countries. Montevideo is the capital of Uruguay. It is much less important than it once was, having suffered greatly from the ravages of war.

10. PATAGONIA, *the most southern division of South America,* is a cold, barren region. It is inhabited by

---

—For what are the ladies of Buenos Ayres noted? 7. Where is Paraguay situated? 8. What does Uruguay contain? 9. What are

Digitized by Google

various tribes of savage Indians, who have been long reported to be *generally taller and stouter than the people of other countries.*

11. South of Patagonia is the island of *Terra del Fuego, or land of fire.* It is inhabited by a few miserable savages, in the lowest state of wretchedness.

---

## LESSON 46.

### HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. South America was discovered by Columbus, *in the year* 1497, during his third voyage to the New World, and was by him supposed to be a part of the coast of Asia.

2. Peru was, at that time, *the most improved of all the Indian States.* Its kings, called *Incas*, maintained a regular government, and ruled over their subjects with mildness and justice. The latter adored the Incas, regarded them as a sacred race, and believed them to be descendants of the sun.

3. About thirty years after the discovery of America, *Pizarro*, a brave but cruel Spaniard, invaded Peru with a small army, and in a few years obtained possession of the whole country.

4. In order the more readily to conquer the Peruvians, Pizarro invited the Inca to a feast, *treacherously made him prisoner*, and loaded him with chains.

---

sent to the United States, &c.? 10. What is Patagonia? — What are the inhabitants of Patagonia reported to be? 11. What island lies south of Patagonia?

QUESTIONS. — 1. When was South America discovered? — 2. What was Peru? — What were its kings called? 3. Who invaded Peru? 4. What did Pizarro do when he had invited the Inca to a feast?



Digitized by Google

Pizarro and the Inca.

5. To regain his liberty, the Inca offered *to fill the room in which he was confined, as high as he could reach, with vessels of gold.* This Pizarro accepted; but instead of releasing his prisoner, he cruelly put him to death.

6. In a short time Spain took possession of the northern and western parts of South America, and Portugal of the eastern. After being badly governed for almost three hundred years, the Spanish colonies, about the year 1810, *declared themselves independent*, and, in 1821, Brazil became independent of *Portugal.*

7. To maintain their authority, the Spaniards *sent several armies to South America*, which, after fighting many battles with the colonists, were finally driven from the country. *At the battle of Ayacucho* [Ayá-kú-kó], the Colombians and Peruvians totally defeated the last Spanish army.

8. Among the eminent men who became celebrated during the contest between Spain and her colonies, *Simon Bolivar, the first Pre-*

---

5. What did the Inca offer? 6. What did the Spanish colonists do in the year 1810? — Of what power did Brazil become independent? 7. What did the Spaniards do to maintain their authority? — Where

Digitized by Google

*sident of Columbia*, called also the Liberator, was the most conspicuous.

General Bolivar entering the City of Lima as Liberator.

9. This distinguished individual has been called *the Washington of South America*, and seems, for a time, to have almost merited that title; but his attempts, afterwards, to obtain arbitrary power, and to destroy the constitution of his country, place him, in character, far beneath the pure and virtuous patriot of North America.

---

## LESSON 47.

### EUROPE.

1. EUROPE is *the smallest of the grand divisions of the earth*; yet it is the most important and thickly settled: though only one-fifth the extent of America, it contains more than *five times as many* inhabitants.

---

was the last Spanish army defeated? 8. Who was most conspicuous in this contest? 9. What has Bolivar been called?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Europe? — How many more inhabitants

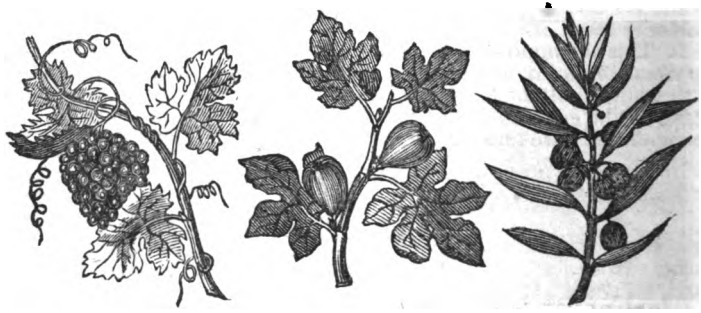
Digitized by Google

2. *The Alps, Apennines, Pyrenees. Carpathian, and Dofrafield*, are the most noted mountains.

3. The chief rivers are, *the Volga, Danube, Don, Dnieper, Rhine, and Tagus.* The Thames, in England, and the Seine, in France, though both small, are important and well-known rivers.

4. *Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats*, are the principal kinds of grain raised in the central parts of Europe; and *Indian-corn and Rice* in its southern regions: in the latter, *Grapes, Figs, Oranges, and Olives*, grow abundantly.

Wine is made from Grapes, and sweet oil from the Olive. Raisins are dried grapes. Great quantities of all those products are brought from France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, into the United States.



Grapes. Figs. Olives.

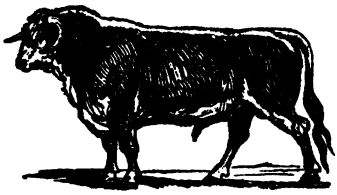
5. The wild animals of Europe are *not numerous.* Bears, Wolves and Wild Boars, are found in some parts, amongst the mountains

---

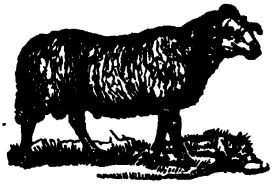
does it contain than America? 2. Name the most noted mountains. 3. Which are the chief rivers? 4. What are the principal kinds of grain raised in Central Europe? — In its southern regions? — What

Digitized by Google

and forests. The domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and horses, are abundant, and are raised in great perfection *in England and Holland*.



English Ox.



English Sheep.

6. Manufactures and commerce are extensively carried on by *the British, French, Dutch, Belgians, and Prussians*. The most important European States are, *Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia*. These are called the five great powers.

7. Nearly all the nations of Europe speak different languages, and in almost every European country the inhabitants comprise two classes, *the nobility and the common people*.

8. The nobility are often very rich, and live *in pomp and splendour*, while the common people work *very hard*, and can obtain *only the most indifferent food*. The latter enjoy much less comfort than the poorest inhabitants of the United States.

9. Europe contains *sixty-one different States*, of which some are very small, while others are extensive countries. There are three Empires, sixteen Kingdoms, and nine Republics. The others are Duchies, Principalities, &c.

---

grows abundantly in the latter? 5. What are the wild animals? — Where are the domestic animals raised in great perfection? 6. By what nations are manufactures and commerce extensively carried on? — Name the most important nations. 7. What two classes do the inhabitants comprise? 8. How do the nobility live? — How do the common people work? — What can they obtain? 9. What does Europe contain?

Digitized by Google

## No. 10.—MAP OF EUROPE.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 48.

No. 10 is a Map of the whole of Europe, with parts of Asia and Africa.

Europe is the smallest division of the Eastern Continent. It is bounded, on the north, by the Northern Ocean; south, by the Mediterranean and Black Seas; east, by Asia; and west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out the *Northern Ocean* — *Mediterranean Sea* — *Black Sea* — *Asia* — *Atlantic Ocean.*

The Atlantic Ocean separates Europe from America; the Mediterranean Sea separates it from Africa; and the Black Sea, Don River, and the Ural Mountains, separate it from Asia.

Point out the Islands of *Great Britain* — *Ireland* — *Iceland* — *Nova Zembla* — *Majorca* — *Corsica* — *Sardinia* — *Sicily* — *Candia.*

Great Britain is the largest island belonging to Europe. Iceland is the most western, and the nearest to America. Nova Zembla is the most northern. Candia is the most southern island.

Point out the *Baltic Sea* — *White Sea* — *North Sea* — *Irish Sea* — *Sea of Marmora* — *Sea of Azov.*

Point out the *Volga River* — *Danube R.* — *Don R.* — *Dnieper R.* These are the longest rivers in Europe.

Point out the *Alps* — *Pyrenees* — *Carpathian Mountains* — *Balkan Mountains* — *Dofrafield Mountains* — *Ural Mountains.* The *Apennine Mountains* extend through Italy.

Point out *Norway and Sweden* — *Spain and Portugal* — *Italy* — *Morea* — *Crimea.* These all form peninsulas. The chief part of Denmark also forms a peninsula, called *Jutland:* it may be seen on Map No. 11.

Point out the *Faroe Islands* — *Loffoden Islands* — *The Malstrom.* The latter is a frightful whirlpool in the sea; it sometimes engulfs small vessels, and dashes them to pieces. Whales have been also drawn into its vortex.

Point out the *Gulf of Bothnia* — *Gulf of Finland* — *Bay of Biscay* — *Gulf of Venice.* The Gulf of Venice is sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. The Archipelago is a sea that lies to the eastward of Greece: it may be seen on Map No. 11.

Point out the *Strait of Gibraltar.* This strait connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. It is fifteen miles wide, and separates Europe from Africa.

Point out the *Arctic Circle.* All that part of Europe that is situated to the southward of this circle, is in the North Temperate Zone, and the remainder is in the North Frigid Zone.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 49.

### SWEDEN AND NORWAY, RUSSIA, &c.

1. SWEDEN AND NORWAY *form one kingdom*, and are governed by the same king. These countries occupy *part of the most northern, and coldest regions of Europe.*

2. Sweden is noted for *its mines of iron and copper*, and Norway for *its trade in fish, and in boards, plank, and other timber.* Stockholm, in Sweden, is the capital of the kingdom.

3. Norway is inhabited by *a hardy and courageous people*, some of whom live to a great age. Many parts of this country contain very high mountains; other parts are covered with thick forests, in which Bears are numerous: these are often killed in the manner shown in the picture.

Norwegian killing a Bear

QUESTIONS. — 1. What do Norway and Sweden form? — What do they occupy? 2. For what is Sweden noted? 3. By what is

Digitized by Google

4. Sweden was once an important kingdom, and has produced *some eminent men.* Gustavus Adolphus, who lived about two hundred years ago, was the most distinguished monarch of his time.

5. LAPLAND is *a cold, barren region,* inhabited by an ignorant and rude race, called Laplanders. They are greatly attached *to their own country,* and think it the finest and most pleasant in the world.

6. These people have *large herds of rein-deer,* the milk of which forms the chief part of their food; and of the skins of these animals they make their clothing. In winter, the Laplanders travel over the ice and snow in little sledges — as you will see in the engraving.

Laplanders.

7. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE is *the largest in the world,* though it does not contain so many inhabitants as the Chinese or British empire.

---

Norway inhabited? 4. What has Sweden produced? 5. What is Lapland? — To what are the Laplanders greatly attached? 6. What have these people? 7. What is the Russian empire?



Digitized by Google

8. *Russia in Europe, and Russia in Asia*, are the chief divisions of the empire. The Russian Possessions in America are of less importance.

9. The people of Russia consist of *Russians, Poles, Tartars, Finns, Cossacks, and other races.* The Russian army is *larger than that of any other European nation.* It amounts to almost a million of men.

10. Nearly all the Russians are *slaves to the great lords, or nobles:* they work hard, and are often ill used by their masters. St. Petersburg is the capital of the Russian empire: it is *one of the finest cities in the world.*

Retreat of the French from Moscow.

11. Moscow, the ancient capital, was set on fire *in the year* 1812, that it might not afford shelter to the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose soldiers, in the retreat from Moscow, were nearly all frozen to death by the intense cold.

---

8. What are the chief divisions of the empire? 9. Of what do the people consist? — What is the Russian army? 10. What are nearly all the Russians? — What is St. Petersburg? 11. When was Moscow set on fire?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 50.

### POLAND, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

1. POLAND is inhabited by *the Poles*, a brave and gallant people, some of whom now live in the United States, where they are called *the Polish exiles.*

2. This is a very large country, and was once *an independent kingdom*, but it has been conquered by *the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.* The largest part of its territory now belongs to Russia. Warsaw is the chief city, and was once the capital of Poland.

Kosciusko and Pulaski, both distinguished officers in the American army during the war of the Revolution, were natives of Poland.

3. DENMARK is *a level, and moderately fertile country.* The inhabitants are called *Danes;* they are a quiet, and industrious people. Copenhagen is the capital.

4. Iceland is an island, which is situated at a considerable distance from this country, and forms a part of the Danish dominions. It is noted for *its volcano, Mount Hecla, and the Geysers, or hot springs:* the latter spout up hot water to a much greater height than the highest houses.

5. HOLLAND, *the country of the Dutch*, is a low and flat, but well cultivated region: many parts of it were formerly covered by the sea. It is famous for *its canals and windmills.*

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. By whom is Poland inhabited? — By what name are those called that live in the United States? 2. What was Poland once? — By whom was it conquered? 3. What is Denmark? — What are the people called? 4. For what is Iceland noted? 5. What is Holland? — For what is it famous? 6. What are the



Digitized by Google

6. The Dutch are *great smokers*, and are honest, industrious, and frugal. Their orchards and gardens are kept in the neatest manner. The commerce of Holland is very great, and there are many persons engaged in *fishing*.

7. Amsterdam, *the chief city*, is a place of great trade: the streets and houses are kept remarkably clean. A town called the Hague is the capital of Holland. Haarlem contains *the largest organ in the world*. This place is remarkable for its great trade in flowers, especially tulips.

8. Belgium, or Flanders, is *one of the most populous and best cultivated countries in Europe*. It has long been noted for its various manufactures.

9. The people of this country are called *Belgians:* they resemble the Dutch, but speak *the French* language. There are many schools in this country, and almost every one can read and write. Brussels is the capital: Antwerp and Ghent are important cities.

10. A number of famous battles have been fought, at various times, in Belgium; the last occurred at Waterloo, *in the year* 1815. In this contest, Napoleon Bonaparte, the emperor of the French, was defeated, and many thousand soldiers were killed on both sides.

## LESSON 51.

### GREAT BRITAIN, ENGLAND, WALES.

1. The united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland comprises *England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales:* these countries, with numerous colonies in various quarters of the earth, form *the British Empire.*

---

Dutch? — In what are there many persons engaged? 7. What is Amsterdam? — What does Haarlem contain? 8. What is Belgium? — What are the inhabitants called? 9. What language do the Belgians speak? 10. When was the battle of Waterloo fought?

Questions. — 1. What does the United Kingdom comprise? — What do these countries, &c., form? 2. For what has this kingdom

Digitized by Google

2. This kingdom has been long noted for *its wealth and importance, and the number of its ships of war.* It contains, including the whole of its possessions, near one-fifth part of the human race.

3. The inhabitants consist of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish. The three first are called *Britons*. the whole are called *the British.* The chief part of the people of these nations are similar, in most respects, to ourselves.

Nearly all the first settlers of the United States came from Great Britain. There the forefathers of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Adams, lived and died.

Coronation of Queen Victoria.

4. The British empire is at present governed *by Queen Victoria:* she was crowned in the year 1838, in Westminster Abbey, in the city of London. This ceremony, called the Coronation, was conducted with great pomp and splendour.

---

been long noted? 3. What are the inhabitants called?—What do they include? 4. By whom is the British empire now governed?

Digitized by Google

5. ENGLAND, *the most southern part of the Island of Great Britain*, is a beautiful and interesting region; the land is cultivated with great care, and extensive portions of the country appear like a garden.

6. *Vast manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, iron, glass, &c.*, are carried on. Canals and rail-roads are numerous, and steam-ships sail to almost every part of the earth.

7. In England there are many individuals who possess *large fortunes*. The noble and the rich have splendid houses and country-seats, elegant coaches, and a multitude of servants, while the poor live meanly, and often suffer much distress.

8. London, the capital of the British empire, is *the largest and most wealthy city in the world;* its trade extends to every quarter of the globe, and it is visited by numerous individuals from our own, and every other civilized country.

9. *Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol*, are important cities: Liverpool and Bristol are noted for commerce, and the others for manufactures.

10. Bath is *the most elegant city in England:* Cambridge and Oxford contain *celebrated universities*, in which many distinguished men have been educated.

11. WALES joins England on the west, and is inhabited by *the Welsh:* these people make *great quantities of flannel*, from the wool furnished by their numerous flocks of sheep. Iron, copper, and coal mines, abound in this country.

---

5. What is England? 6. What are carried on? 7. What do many individuals possess? 8. What is London? 9. Name the important cities. 10. What is Bath? — What do Cambridge and Oxford contain? 11. By whom is Wales inhabited? — What do these people make?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 52.

### SCOTLAND, IRELAND, &c.

Shepherdess, Highland Piper, Soldier.

1. SCOTLAND is situated to the northward of England, and is divided, by the Grampian Hills, *into the Highlands and Lowlands.*

2. Like the inhabitants of New England, the Scotch are *religious, moral and industrious.* The churches are well attended, schools are numerous, and the people are *among the best educated in the world.*

Bruce and Wallace, Burns and Walter Scott, were celebrated Scotchmen: the two first gallantly defended the rights of their country; the latter distinguished themselves as poets and writers.

3. The Highlands is *a rugged, hilly region:* the inhabitants speak a peculiar language, and wear a dress different from that of any

---

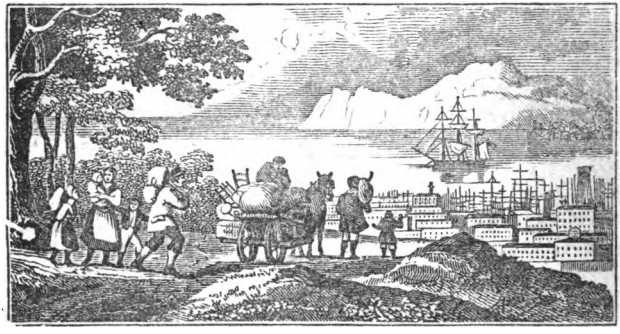
QUESTIONS. — 1. How is Scotland divided? 2. What are the Scotch? — What are the people? 3. What is the Highlands? —

Digitized by Google

other nation. The Highlanders raise *many sheep and cattle.* The bagpipes is their favourite musical instrument.

4. The Lowlands is *a level and fertile country,* and more thickly settled. Edinburg and Glasgow are the principal cities in Scotland: Edinburg is noted for *its university,* which is attended by a greater number of students than any other university in the world.

5. IRELAND is *a fine, fertile island,* situated to the westward of Great Britain. The country is *badly governed,* and the inhabitants are *much oppressed:* they often suffer for want of food.



Irish Emigrants leaving their native country for America.

6. The people of Ireland are called the Irish: numbers of them *leave their native country, and come to the United States,* where they form, in many places, a considerable part of the population. Dublin and Cork are the chief cities of Ireland.

General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, in the cause of American freedom, as well as many other gallant patriots who adopted our

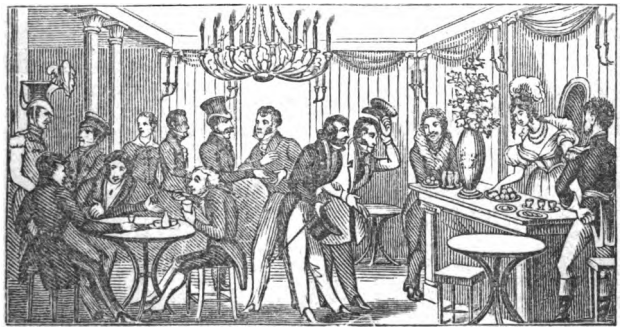
---

What do the Highlanders raise? 4. What is the Lowlands? — For what is Edinburg noted? 5. What is Ireland? — What is the country? — What are the inhabitants? 6. What do many of the people

Digitized by Google

country as their home, were natives of Ireland, or their descendants.

7. FRANCE is *a great and powerful kingdom*, separated from England by the Straits of Dover. The country is beautiful and fertile: it is famous for *its wines brandy, and silk goods*.



Interior of a French Café, (Coffee-house.)

8. The inhabitants of France are called the French. *They are very polite and gay in their manners.* *Dancing* is a favourite amusement, in which all classes of the people excel. There are many *learned men* in this country; but numbers of the poor can neither read nor write.

France is the native land of La Fayette, and other gallant Frenchmen, who assisted the United States, in the war of the Revolution.

9. Paris, the capital, is *one of the finest cities in the world:* it is much visited by strangers: many Americans are always to be found there. Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, are important cities.

---

do? 7. What is France? — For what is it famous? 8. What is said of the French? — What is a favourite amusement? — Of what class are there many? 9. What is Paris?

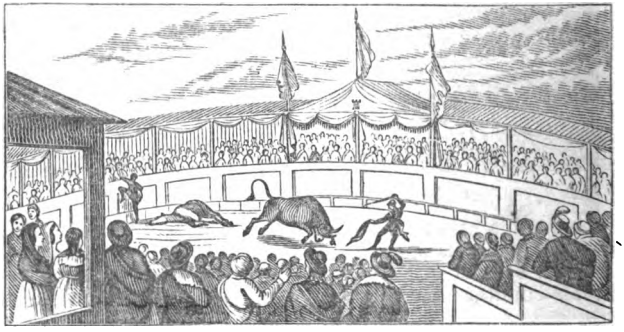
Digitized by Google

## LESSON 53.

### (SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND GERMANY

1. SPAIN is *the country of the Spaniards:* though now amongst the weakest, it was once the most important kingdom in Europe, and possessed vast territories in North and South America.

2. The climate is pleasant, and the soil fertile, but badly cultivated. *Oranges, figs, and grapes,* grow in great perfection. There are many *merino sheep,* from which the finest wool in Europe is obtained. Madrid is the capital: Barcelona and Seville are important cities.



Bull Fight.

3. *Bull fights* are a favourite amusement in Spain, and are attended by all classes of the inhabitants. In these cruel exhibitions, both men and horses are sometimes killed by the tortured and infuriated bulls.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Spain? 2. What grow in perfection? — Of what are there many? 3. What are a favourite amusement?

Digitized by Google

4. PORTUGAL joins Spain on the west, and is very like that country *in its climate and productions.* The inhabitants are called *the Portuguese.*

5. Both these kingdoms are *badly governed:* the greater part of the people are very poor, and much oppressed by the rich. Lisbon is *the capital of Portugal:* Lisbon wine comes from this city. Oporto is famous for its trade in Port wine.

6. GERMANY is inhabited by *the Germans:* it is an extensive region, including *Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and other states:* these amount, altogether, to thirty-nine in number, and form *the Germanic Confederation.*

7. The Germans are composed of various nations, yet they all speak the same language. They are an industrious and ingenious people, and were the inventors of *printing, watches, and globes.*

8. *Universities, schools, and learned men,* are numerous throughout Germany, and many of the inhabitants are well educated. Music and dancing are favourite amusements of the people.

There are many Germans in the United States, where they are much respected for their good morals, and industrious habits.

The Barons De Kalb and Steuben, who distinguished themselves in the American army during our revolutionary war, were both Germans.

---

4. In what respect is Portugal like Spain? — What are the inhabitants called? 5. In what condition are both these kingdoms? — What is Lisbon? 6. By what people is Germany inhabited? — What does it include? — What do they form? 7. Of what were the Germans the inventors? 8. What are numerous? 9. What is the

Digitized by Google

9. The empire of Austria is *the largest German state.* The people are called *Austrians.* Prussia is *the country of the Prussians.* Here every man is compelled to serve *as a soldier for three years.*

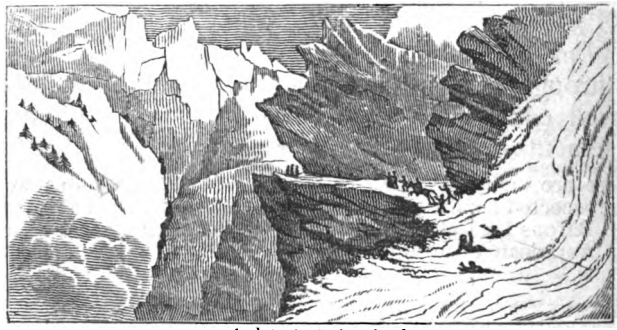
In Prussia, all little boys and girls must go to school after they have attained a certain age: this is the law, and none are allowed to stay at home during school hours.

10. Vienna is *the capital of Austria, and the largest city in Germany.* Berlin is *the capital of Prussia.* Hamburg is *the chief commercial city of Germany:* it carries on a great trade with England and the United States.

## LESSON 54.

### SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

1. SWITZERLAND, the country of the Swiss, is *a republic*, and one of the few European states that is not



Avalanche in Switzerland.

empire of Austria? — What are the people called? — What is Prussia? — In what capacity is every man compelled to serve? 10. What is Vienna? — Berlin? — Hamburg?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Switzerland? — Where is it situated?

Digitized by Google

governed by an emperor, or king: it is situated *amongst the Alps*, the highest mountains in Europe.

2. *Vast bodies of snow, called Avalanches*, sometimes rush down the lofty sides of the Alps, and bury the towns and villages, with their inhabitants, to the depth of many feet.

3. The Swiss are *an honest, brave, and industrious people*. The renowned William Tell was a native of Switzerland: he fought bravely against the enemies of his country.

4. *Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne*, are each, in their turn, for two years at a time, the capital of Switzerland. Geneva, the largest city, is remarkable for *the number of watches made in it*. The lake on which Geneva is situated, is one of the most celebrated in Europe.

The Swiss have no language of their own: the French is spoken in various parts of the country; the German in some, and the Italian in others.

Italians — View in Rome.

5. ITALY is *the most fertile and pleasant country in Europe:* it is unsurpassed for the mildness of its climate,

---

2. What sometimes rush down the lofty sides of the Alps? 3. What are the Swiss? 4. What cities are each, in their turn, the capital of Switzerland? — For what is Geneva remarkable? 5. What is Italy?

Digitized by Google

the grandeur of its mountains, and the beauty of its lakes and plains.

6. The inhabitants are called Italians, and are distinguished for *their skill in music.* Many of them are amongst the finest singers in the world. The most celebrated painters, sculptors, and architects, have been *natives of Italy.*

Painting is the art of producing beautiful pictures. The sculptor carves figures, likenesses, and ornaments, out of marble. The architect builds palaces, churches, and other edifices.

7. Italy includes *the kingdom of Sardinia, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, and the kingdom of Naples; also the states of the Church, and some smaller territories.*

8. Rome is *the most celebrated city in Italy,* and has been renowned in history for more than two thousand years. This city contains many splendid buildings; one of these, *St. Peter's* church, is the largest in the world.

This vast edifice was one hundred and eleven years in building: it is near five hundred feet high, and about half a mile in circumference.

The Vatican is an immense palace, consisting of a number of different buildings, which contain, altogether, between four and five thousand rooms.

9. Naples is *the largest city in Italy,* and Milan *the most elegant.* Venice is built on seventy-two islands: here they have canals instead of streets, and boats in place of carriages.

10. Genoa is the birthplace of *Columbus,* and Florence of *Americus Vespucius.* Turin is *the most regularly built of all the Italian cities.*

---

6. For what are the inhabitants distinguished? — What have the most celebrated painters, sculptors, and architects, been? 7. What does Italy include? 8. What is Rome? — Which is the largest church in the world? 9. What is Naples? — What is Milan? 10. Of whom was Genoa the birthplace? — Florence? — What is Turin?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 55.

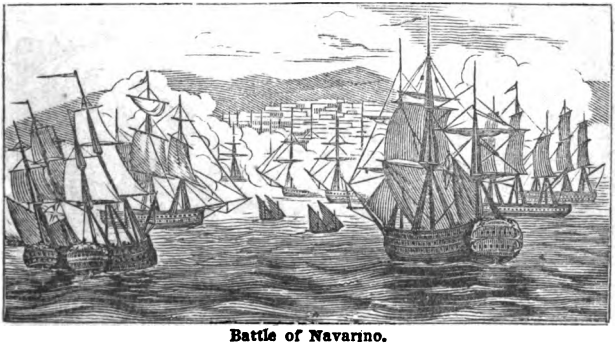
### IONIAN REPUBLIC, GREECE AND TURKEY.

1. THE IONIAN REPUBLIC comprises *several small, but fertile islands, situated on the west coast of Greece.* This little state is under the protection of Great Britain.

2. The inhabitants are chiefly *Greeks and Italians:* they trade in wine, oil, and currants. Zante and Corfu are the principal towns.

3. GREECE is inhabited by *the Greeks:* they are a brave and handsome race of people, and, in ancient times, were *the most civilized and learned nation in the world.*

4. The Greeks were latterly subject to the Turks, *for more than three hundred years;* but, after fighting many battles, they have become *independent*, and are now governed by their own king.



Battle of Navarino.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does the Ionian Republic comprise? 2. What are the inhabitants chiefly? 3. By whom is Greece inhabited? — What were they in ancient times? 4. How long were they subject to the Turks? — What have they become? 5. When

Digitized by Google

5. The battle of Navarino, fought *in the year* 1827, secured *the independence of Greece.* In this conflict, the allied fleet of England, France, and Russia, destroyed two hundred and fourteen vessels belonging to the Turks and Egyptians.

6. Athens, the capital of Greece, is *one of the oldest cities in the world:* it was the birthplace of *many of the most distinguished men of ancient times.* The ruins of some of the most celebrated buildings ever erected, are still to be seen in Athens. Napoli and Missolonghi are noted towns.

7. TURKEY, or the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, comprises *Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.* The inhabitants are called Turks. They are *Mahomedans*, and differ greatly from Christians.

Turkish Car — Turks, and Scenery in Turkey.

8. The Turks do not use chairs, but sit *cross-legged, on cushions, or carpets:* they wear turbans instead of hats, and take their food with their fingers, without knife or fork. Among these people, the

---

was the battle of Navarino fought? — What did that conflict secure? 6. What is Athens? — Of whom was it the birthplace? 7. What does Turkey comprise? — What are the Turks? 8. How do they?

Digitized by Google

rich are allowed to have *several wives*, none of whom, according to custom, go abroad without being veiled. The poorer class have seldom more than one wife.

9. The Turks were once *a powerful nation*, and were dreaded by the adjoining states; but they are now *of less importance:* some very valuable territories have been lately conquered from them.

10. The Sultan, or Emperor of Turkey, wishes his subjects to adopt *Christian customs and habits.* Considerable changes have already taken place in the principles of the government, and in the manners of the higher classes of the Turks.

11. Constantinople is *the capital of the Turkish empire.* The houses in this city are mostly built of wood, and *extensive fires* sometimes take place. The Mahomedan places of worship, or *mosques*, are numerous, and some of them are very fine buildings. The most celebrated of these, the mosque of St. Sophia, was once a Christian church.

Mosque.

---

sit? — What are the rich allowed to have? 9. What were the Turks once? — What are they now? 10. What does the Sultan wish his subjects to adopt? 11. What is Constantinople? — What sometimes takes place? — What are Mahomedan places of worship called?



Digitized by Google

# No. 11.—CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 56.

No. 11 is a Map of Central and Southern Europe.

Point out *England — Scotland — Wales — Ireland.* The three first occupy the Island of Great Britain. The whole forms the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Point out *Austria — Prussia — Bavaria — Hanover — Saxony — Wirtemberg.* These are the principal states of Germany.

Point out *Denmark — Holland — Belgium — France — Switzerland.* These, with Great Britain, the German States, and the western part of Russia, are the principal countries in Central Europe.

Point out *Spain — Portugal — Italy — Ionian Islands — Greece — Turkey.* These occupy Southern Europe.

Point out *St. Petersburg — Stockholm — Copenhagen.* These are the capitals of Russia, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark.

Point out *London — Liverpool — Manchester — Edinburgh* [*Ed'-in-bur-ro*] *— Glasgow — Dublin — Cork.* These are the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland. London is the capital.

Point out *Paris — Lyons — Nantes — Bourdeaux — Marseilles.* These are the principal cities in France. Paris is the capital.

Point out *Madrid — Lisbon — Barcelona — Seville — Granada — Cadiz — Oporto.* These are the principal cities in Spain and Portugal.

Point out *Vienna — Berlin — Hamburg — Amsterdam — Brussels — Geneva.* These are the chief cities in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Point out *Naples — Rome — Florence — Genoa — Turin — Milan — Constantinople — Adrianople — Athens.* These are the chief cities of Italy, Turkey, and Greece.

Point out the *Vistula — Oder — Elbe — Rhine — Loire — Douro — Tagus — Dniester* [*Nees'-ter*]. These are the most important of the second-rate rivers of Europe.

Point out the *Shetland Islands — Orkney Islands — Hebrides*, or *Western Islands.* These belong to Scotland.

Point out *Cape Clear — St. George's Channel — English Channel.* The narrowest part of the English Channel is called the Strait of Dover. It separates England from France.

Point out *Mont Blanc — Mount Etna.* The first is the highest mountain in Europe. It is three miles high. Mount Etna is the most important volcano: it is about two miles high.



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 57.

### HISTORY OF EUROPE.

1. Europe, it is supposed, was not settled at so early a period as Asia or Africa: these two divisions contained *powerful empires and populous cities*, while the inhabitants of Europe were still in a state of barbarism.

2. The Greeks were *the earliest European people of whom we know any thing with certainty.* They lived, at first, on *roots, herbs, and acorns*, and sheltered themselves in caves and hollow trees.

3. *About* 3300 *years ago*, a colony of Egyptians settled in Greece, who, in a short time, wrought important changes among the rude inhabitants. The latter soon began *to live in towns, and to form regular governments;* and at length became a renowned and important nation.

4. The people of Greece cultivated *learning, and the sciences*, and acquired great skill in *statuary, painting, and other arts*. They founded *beautiful cities, and* erected *splendid temples*, of which some of the latter remain to the present day.

5. The Romans became, afterwards, *the most powerful nation in the world:* they extended their dominion over Greece, and many other countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. These renowned people were, however, conquered in their turn, by *the Goths, and Vandals, and other barbarous nations*, who destroyed nearly every trace of learning and refinement.

6. For several hundred years after the downfall of the Roman empire, the people of Europe were *very rude and ignorant*, but in

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What did Asia and Africa contain, while Europe was still in a state of barbarism? 2. What were the Greeks? — On what did they live at first? 3. When did the Egyptians settle in Greece? — What did the rude inhabitants soon begin to do? 4. What did the people of Greece cultivate? — In what did they acquire great skill? — What did they found and erect? 5. What did the Romans afterwards become? — By whom were they conquered? 6. What

Digitized by Google

time they became improved and civilized, and, with their descendants in other quarters, they now comprise *the most enlightened and powerful nations in existence.*

7. All the nations of Europe, with the exception of the Turks, profess *the Christian religion:* they are better educated, and enjoy *a greater share of freedom, than the inhabitants of Asia or Africa.*

8. To Europe the world is indebted for many of the most useful inventions; of these, *the art of printing, with the mariner's compass, watches, telescopes, and rail-roads,* are some of the results of European ingenuity.

9. *Many distinguished men* have lived in Europe in modern times: some are noted for their learning, some for the useful discoveries they have made, and others for their abilities as statesmen and warriors.

10. Among the latter was Napoleon Bonaparte, a native of Corsica: he became *emperor of the French, and king of Italy,* and was the greatest general and monarch of his time.

Bonaparte at the head of his army.

---

were the people of Europe after the downfall of the Roman empire? — What do they now comprise? 7. What do the nations of Europe profess? — What do they enjoy? 8. What are some of the results of European ingenuity? 9. Who have lived in Europe, &c.? 10. What did Napoleon Bonaparte become? 11. What

Digitized by Google

11. Bonaparte *raised mighty armies, and conquered many nations* he was at last, however, defeated at the battle of Waterloo, and was sent as a prisoner *to the island of St. Helena*, where he died *in the year* 1821, after a residence of six years.

---

## LESSON 58.

### ASIA.

1. Asia is *the largest division of the earth*, and contains *more than one half of its inhabitants*. It comprises many countries and nations, with extensive ranges of high mountains, and numerous rivers.

2. The nations of Asia are often called *Oriental nations;* and the manners and customs of the people are called Oriental manners and customs. Oriental means *eastern.*

3. The principal mountains of Asia are *the Himmaleh:* these are the highest in the world. The others are, *the Altay, Thian-chan, Caucasus, and Taurus* mountains.

4. The chief rivers are *the Kiang, or Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-Ho, Obe, Lena, Yenesei, Cambodia, Irrawaddy, Ganges, Indus, and Euphrates.*

5. Asia furnishes *tea, sugar, coffee, indigo, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton,* besides other useful products. *Gold, and diamonds, and precious stones of various kinds,* are found in this quarter of the world.

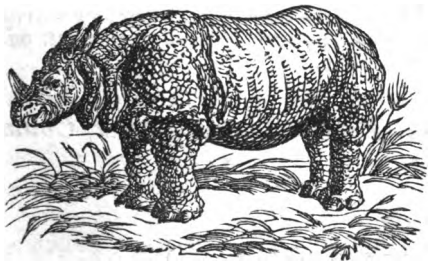
---

did he do? — Where was he sent as a prisoner? — When did he die?

Questions. — 1. What is Asia? — What does it contain? 2. What are the natives of Asia often called? — What does oriental mean? 3. Which are the principal mountains? 4. Which are the principal rivers? 5. What does Asia furnish? — What are found? 6. Which

Digitized by Google

6. The principal Asiatic animals are, *elephants, both wild and tame, the rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, horse, camel, and dromedary, with antelopes of different species.*



Rhinoceros.

Gazelle.

7. The gazelle is a kind of antelope, much admired for *the beauty of its eyes.* The camel and dromedary are animals of the same species: the former has two humps on its back, and the other has but one.

Golden Pheasant.

8. *The cassowary, cranes of various kinds,* some of which are as tall as a man, *the wild pea-fowl, parrots* in great variety, and the most splendid *pheasants* in the world, are a few of the largest Asiatic birds.

---

are the principal Asiatic animals? 7. For what is the Gazelle admired? 8. Which are the largest Asiatic birds? 9. Of what do

Digitized by Google

9. The people of Asia differ greatly from those of Europe and America. Many of them make no use of *tables, knives, forks, or plates*, at their meals; they sit on *the floor*, and a whole family will eat their victuals out of a large wooden bowl.

10. They sleep on *mats, or carpets*, and do not undress when they lie down to rest at night. Many of the inhabitants wear *long beards, and shave their heads*. The women are generally *ignorant*, and very few of them can read and write.

11. The principal countries in Asia are, *Asiatic Russia, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, India, China, and Japan.*

---

## LESSON 59.*

### ASIATIC RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND SYRIA.

1. Asiatic Russia is an immense territory, comprising *the third part of Asia.* It includes *Siberia, Circassia, and some other countries*, and extends from the Ural mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

2. Siberia occupies the most northern part of Asia: it is, for the most part, *a cold and sterile region.* The inhabitants are composed of *Russians, with Tartars, Tungouses, and other barbarous tribes.*

---

many of the people make no use? — On what do they sit? 10. On what do they sleep? — What do many of the inhabitants wear? — What are the women generally? 11. Name the principal countries in Asia.

Questions. — 1. What does Asiatic Russia comprise? — What does it include? 2. What is Siberia? — What are the inhabitants com

* To prepare the Pupils to answer the Questions without the assistance hitherto rendered in the text, the use of the Italic type will be gradually discontinued in what follows, and in a few of the closing Lessons altogether dispensed with.

Digitized by Google

3. Those persons who have displeased the emperor of Russia, or who have committed certain crimes, are exiled to this country, and are never permitted to see their friends again.

4. CIRCASSIA is a country situated *on the north side of the Caucasus mountains:* the inhabitants are called Circassians: they are a brave and handsome, but barbarous race of people.

Circassians selling their Women.

5. The women are celebrated for their beauty: many of them are sold by their parents to traders, who dispose of them to the Turks, Persians, and other nations. Some of these women become the wives of kings and princes.

6. TURKEY IN ASIA forms a part of *the Ottoman, or Turkish Empire:* it is a fine fertile region, but is badly governed and cultivated.

---

posed of? 3. Who are exiled to Siberia? 4. Where is Circassia situated? 5. For what are the women celebrated? 6. Of what does Turkey in Asia form a part? 7. On what mountain did the



Digitized by Google

7. Mount Ararat, on which the ark rested, is in this country; and here Noah and his posterity settled, after the flood. This part of Asia is inhabited by *Turks, Arabs, Turcomans, Armenians, and Kurds.*

Noah and his Family leaving the Ark.

8. *Smyrna, Bagdad, and Bussorah,* are the principal cities Smyrna is noted for its trade in figs, of which large quantities are brought to the United States.

9. SYRIA long formed a part of the Turkish dominions, but it now belongs to Egypt. It was renowned in ancient times *for its commerce and riches.*

10. Tyre, Baalbec, and Palmyra, were large and splendid cities, of which nothing remains but ruins. Damascus and Aleppo are now the chief cities of Syria: the former is situated in a rich and fertile district. Aleppo, *in the year* 1822, was nearly all destroyed by an earthquake; but it has since been rebuilt.

---

ark rest? — By whom is this part of Asia inhabited? 8. Which are the principal cities? — For what is Smyrna noted? 9. Of what did Syria long form a part? — For what was it renowned in ancient times? 10. What were Tyre, Baalbec, and Palmyra? — Which are now the chief cities? — When was Aleppo nearly destroyed?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 60.

### PALESTINE, ARABIA, PERSIA, &c.

1. PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND, is the most celebrated country in the world: it was long inhabited by the Jews, and was also the residence of *our Saviour Jesus Christ.*

2. In this part of Asia Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, fed their flocks, and David and Solomon reigned. It was a fertile and populous territory; but is now badly governed, and badly cultivated.

3. Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine, has been renowned for thousands of years: it is much inferior to what it was in ancient times. Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans, regard it as a sacred city.

4. ARABIA is a dry, sandy country, poorly supplied with water. The people are called Arabs: they live *partly in towns, and partly in tents.*

5. Those who live in tents inhabit the desert, and are called Bedouins [Bed'-wins]: they raise many horses and camels, and often *plunder the caravans* that travel through their country.

The Arabs are supposed to be descended from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar, of whom we read in the Bible.

6. Some parts of Arabia are fertile, and produce the finest coffee in the world. Muscat, Sana, and Mecca, are the principal towns: the latter is visited every year by *many thousand pilgrims.*

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Palestine? — Who resided here? 2. Who fed their flocks? — Who reigned? 3. How long has Jerusalem been renowned? — What do Christians, &c. regard it? 4. What is Arabia? — How do the Arabs live? 5. What are those who inhabit the desert called? — What do the Bedouins often do? 6. What do some parts of Arabia produce? — By whom is Mecca visited every year?

Digitized by Google

7. PERSIA, the country of the Persians, is *a very ancient and famous empire:* it is badly governed, and is not so flourishing and powerful as it was formerly.

In the Bible we read of Cyrus, the friend of the Jews, and of Ahasuerus, who made Esther his queen: these were both sovereigns of Persia.

Persians — View of Ispahan.

8. The inhabitants are the most polite and learned of all the Eastern nations. They make handsome shawls, carpets, and various articles of silk. Teheran is the capital: Ispahan and Tabreez are the chief towns.

9. AFGHANISTAN [Afgan'-é-stan'] and BELOOCHISTAN [Belú-shé-stan'] are situated immediately east of Persia. The people of Afghanistan are called Afghans, and those of Beloochistan Belooches: they live partly in towns, and partly in tents.

10. Considerable portions of these countries are barren and desert; yet there are many fertile tracts, on which *fine peaches, apricots, and quinces* are raised. Cabul and Kelat are the principal cities.

---

7. What is Persia? 8. What are the inhabitants? — What do they make? 9. What are the people of Afghanistan called? — Of Beloochistan? 10. What are considerable portions of these countries? — What are raised?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 61.

### TARTARY, INDIA, AND HINDOOSTAN.

1. TARTARY is an extensive region, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It comprises two great divisions, *Chinese Tartary, and Independent Tartary.*

2. Chinese Tartary includes *Soongaria, Little Bucharia, Mongolia, and Mantchooria.* Independent Tartary includes *the country of the Kirguis Tribes, with Khiva* [Ke'-va], *Turcomania, Great Bucharia, and Khokan* [Ko'-kan]. The chief cities are Bokhara, Khokan, and Samarcand.

3. The people of Great and Little Bucharia and Khokan inhabit cities and towns; but nearly all the other Tartar nations live in tents, and roam from place to place with their camels, horses, and cattle.

Turcomans carrying off Persians into slavery.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does Tartary comprise? 2. What does Chinese Tartary include? — What does Independent Tartary include? 3. What do the people of Great and Little Bucharia, and Khokan, inhabit? — What do nearly all the other Tartar nations live in?

Digitized by Google

4. The Turcomans, who live on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, often *attack and plunder the towns and villages of the Persians, and carry off and sell the people for slaves.*

5. Many of the Tartars eat horse-flesh, and prefer it to any other: they also use a drink called koomis, which is made of mares' milk. Wild horses abound in various parts of Tartary: they are hunted by the inhabitants for food.

6. INDIA is *one of the most celebrated countries in the world.* It is a very extensive and fertile region. *Hindoostan, Birmah, Siam, and Anam,* are its chief divisions.

**Tiger Hunting.**

7. This part of Asia has been long noted for *its diamonds, spices, and cotton goods.* The elephant, rhinoceros, and tiger, are found here: the last-mentioned animal is the most ferocious and cruel in the world, and is often hunted and killed by men riding on elephants.

---

4. What do the Turcomans often do? 5. What do many of the Tartars eat? — What do they drink? 6. What is India? — Name its chief divisions. 7. For what has this part of Asia been long noted? — What animals are found here? 8. To whom is nearly the whole

Digitized by Google

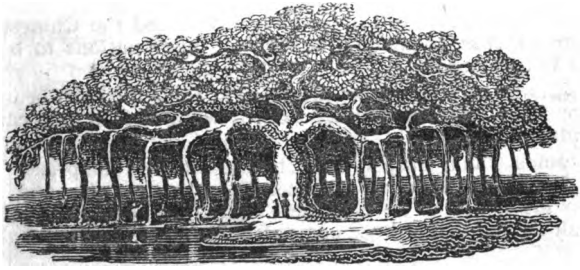
8. HINDOOSTAN is the country of the Hindoos: it is very populous, and contains many different states: these are nearly all subject to Great Britain, and form that division of the British Empire called British India.

9. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion, but have features similar to those of *Europeans and Americans*. The native princes are called Rajahs, and Nabobs: they live luxuriously, while their people often perish by thousands, for want of food.

10. The Hindoos are divided into four classes, or castes, the individuals of which are not allowed *to intermarry with one another, or to eat or sleep together*. The missionaries have converted many of the natives to the Christian religion.

11. Calcutta is the capital of British India. In this city, the wealthy English inhabitants live in houses that rival palaces in elegance and extent. Madras and Bombay are important cities.

The Banyan, or Wonder Tree, grows in Hindoostan. A well-known tree of this species has upwards of three thousand depending branches, that have taken root in the ground.



The Banyan Tree.

---

of Hindoostan subject? 9. Of what complexion are the inhabitants? — To whom are their features similar? — What are the native princes called? 10. How are the Hindoos divided? — What are they not allowed to do? — What have the missionaries done? 11. What is Calcutta? — What do the wealthy inhabitants live in?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 62.

### BIRMAH, &c., CHINA, AND JAPAN.

1. BIRMAH, SIAM, ANAM, and MALACCA, are countries which form the eastern part of India. These are well-watered, warm, and fertile regions.

2. The inhabitants are idolaters. Almost every family in these countries, as well as in China and Japan, have images in their houses, which they worship privately.

3. The American missionaries have *converted many of the Birmans, Karens, and other races*, to the faith of the Gospel. The people of Malacca are called Malays, and are mostly *pirates*. Ava is the capital of Birmah; Bankok, of Siam; and Hue, of Anam.

4. The EMPIRE OF CHINA is very extensive; it contains *many large cities and towns, and a greater population than any other empire in the world.*

5. The inhabitants of this country are called the Chinese: they are *a proud, vain people*, and believe all other nations to be much inferior to themselves.

6. In China, very small feet are thought to be the chief beauty of a woman. The poor often suffer from a want of food, and eat dogs, cats, rats, and mice.

7. Besides China Proper, the Chinese Empire comprises Thibet, Little Bucharia, Soongaria, Mongolia, Mantchooria, and Corea. Pekin is the capital of the Chinese Empire. Canton is the chief sea-port: all the tea that we use comes from Canton.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What do Birmah, &c. form? 2. What are the inhabitants? 3. What have the American missionaries done? — What are the people of Malacca called? — What are they mostly? 4. What does the empire of China contain? 5. What are the Chinese? 6. What is thought to be the chief beauty of the women? 7. Besides China Proper, what does the Chinese Empire comprise?

Digitized by Google

8. The Great Wall, and the Grand Canal, are noted works. *The Porcelain Tower* is a remarkable building. Tea is the leaf of a shrub that grows principally in this country.

Porcelain Tower.

Tea Plant.

9. THIBET is a cold and mountainous country, situated between India and China. It is remarkable *for being the residence of the Grand Lama.*

10. This prince is the sovereign pontiff of the Shaman religion. Though but a man, his followers believe that he is *God himself, in a human form,* and that he never dies. Lassa is the capital of Thibet.

11. The EMPIRE OF JAPAN consists of several large and populous islands, which lie eastward of China: the soil is fertile, and well cultivated.

12. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on by the Japanese. They are very jealous of *other nations,* and do not allow any but the people of China, Corea, and the Dutch, to trade with them. Jedo, the capital, is a very large city.

---

8. For what is China noted? — What is a remarkable building? — What is tea? 9. For what is Thibet remarkable? 10. What do the followers of the Grand Lama believe him to be? 11. Of what does the Empire of Japan consist? 12. Of whom are the inhabitants jealous? — Whom do they allow to trade with them?

Digitized by Google

## No. 12.—MAP OF ASIA.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 63.

No. [redacted] is a Map of Asia. This division of the Eastern Continent is bounded, on the north, by the Northern Ocean; south, by the Indian Ocean; east, by the Pacific Ocean; and west, by Europe and Africa.

Point out the *Northern Ocean* — *Indian Ocean* — *Pacific Ocean* — *Europe* — *Africa* — *North America.*

Point out the *Black Sea* — *Red Sea* — *Arabian Sea* — *China Sea* — *Yellow Sea* — *Sea of Ochotsk* — *Caspian Sea* — *Sea of Aral.* The two last are interior seas, and are not connected with the Ocean.

Point out the *Persian Gulf* — *Bay of Bengal* — *Gulf of Siam.*

Point out *Bhering's Strait* — *Strait of Babelmandel* — *Isthmus of Suez.* The first separates Asia and North America; the second separates Asia and Africa; the third is the neck of land between the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

Point out the *Lena River* — *Yenesei R.* — *Obe R.* — *Irtysh R.* — *Volga R.* — *Euphrates R.* — *Indus R.* — *Ganges R.* — *Cambodia R.* — *Yang-tse-Kiang R.* — *Hoang-Ho R.* — *Amoor R.* The Yangtse-Kiang is the largest river in Asia.

Point out the islands of *New Siberia* — *Laccadive I.* — *Maldive I.* — *Ceylon* — *Hainan* — *Formosa* — *Niphon* — *Jesso* — *Seghalien.* The three last are the principal islands of Japan.

Point out the peninsulas of *Malacca* — *Corea* — *Kamtschatka.* The peninsula of Malacca is separated from the island of Sumatra by the Strait of Malacca.

Point out *Mount Ararat* — *Ural Mts* — *Altay Mts* — *Thian Chan Mts* — *Himmaleh Mts.* The last are the highest mountains in the world. Some of them are more than five miles high. The *Caucasus* and *Taurus Mts* may be seen on Map No. 11.

Point out *Siberia* — *Circassia* — *Turkey* — *Syria* — *Arabia* — *Persia* — *Afghanistan* — *Beloochistan* — *Independent Tartary.*

Point out *India* — *Hindoostan* — *Birmah* — *Siam* — *Anam* — *Empire of Japan.* The last consists entirely of Islands.

Point out *China* — *Little Bucharia* — *Soongaria* — *Mongolia* — *Mantchooria* — *Thibet* — *Corea.* These regions form the Chinese Empire.

Point out *Pekin* — *Jedo* — *Canton* — *Calcutta* — *Madras* — *Bombay* — *Bankok*, and *Ava.* These are the principal cities of Asia.

Point out *Hue* — *Saigon* — *Cabul* — *Lassa* — *Teheran* — *Ispahan* — *Bukhara* — *Khokan* — *Jerusalem* — *Mecca* — *Medina* — *Muscat* — *Astrachan* — *Tobolsk* — *Irkoutsk* — *Yakoutsk.*



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 64.

### HISTORY OF ASIA.

THE history of Asia is highly interesting, and worthy of being studied: in this little book we can only mention a few of the most remarkable occurrences which have taken place in that quarter of the earth.

1. The history of Asia begins with the creation of the world. This event, which took place near six thousand years ago, is recorded in the Holy Scriptures. There we may also read the account of our first parents; of the murder of Abel, by his brother Cain; and of Noah, who built the ark.

2. The ark was *a great ship, in which Noah and his family were saved from the flood:* this was a vast deluge of water, which covered the earth, and destroyed all living creatures, except those who were saved with Noah. The flood occurred near four thousand two hundred years ago.

**Building the Tower of Babel.**

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does the history of Asia begin with? — When did this event take place? — Of what may we also read an account? 2. What was the ark? — What was the flood? — When did the flood

Digitized by Google

3. About a hundred years after the flood, the descendants of Noah began to build the Tower of Babel, which they intended should reach to heaven; but the Almighty put a stop to their foolish design, by confounding their language, so that they could not understand one another.

4. This circumstance caused them *to scatter abroad into various parts of the earth.* The children of Shem are supposed to have settled Asia; those of Ham to have settled Africa; and the posterity of Japheth to have settled Europe.

5. The narratives of the lives of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; of Samson and his acts; of David, who killed Goliath; and of Daniel, who was cast into the lions' den, are all portions of the history of Asia.

6. The appearance of our Saviour Jesus Christ, eighteen hundred and forty years ago, is *the most remarkable event recorded in history.*

Jerusalem taken by the Romans.

---

occur? 3. What did the descendants of Noah begin to build, &c. — How did the Almighty stop their design? 4. What did this circumstance cause them to do? — What did the children of Shem settle? — The children of Ham? — The posterity of Japheth? 5. What are all portions of the history of Asia? 6. What was the appearance of our Saviour Jesus Christ? — Of what were the inhabitants of the earth ignorant? — What had they become?

Digitized by Google

At that time the inhabitants of the earth were ignorant of true religion, and had become very wicked.

7. Christ taught mankind *to worship God, and to love one another*. He showed them that those who do good, and act justly, will enjoy everlasting happiness in the world to come; while those who are wicked, and practise sin, will be wretched and miserable.

8. The Redeemer was constantly employed *in performing acts of charity and mercy;* yet he was barbarously crucified by the Jews: they were, in consequence, driven from their own country, and their chief city, Jerusalem, was taken and destroyed by the Romans.

9. After the death of our Saviour, his disciples preached the gospel with wonderful success, and converted multitudes of sinners. Though opposed and persecuted, they established the Christian faith in various parts of the earth, and it has now become the religion of the most enlightened nations.

## LESSON 65.

### HISTORY OF ASIA — *Continued.*

1. About six hundred years after the time of Christ, the impostor Mahomed appeared in Arabia, and established a false religion, which has been adopted by the Turks, Arabs, Persians, Tartars, and other Oriental nations.

2. Many systems of religion have had their rise in this quarter of the earth. The worshippers of Brahma, in Hindoostan; those of Buddha, in Birmah; of the Grand Lama, in Thibet and Tartary; and of Fo, in China, embrace the greater part of the inhabitants of Asia.

3. The Hindoos, who worship Brahma, foolishly believe that they

---

7. What did Christ teach mankind? 8. In what was the Redeemer constantly employed? — Who crucified him? — What were they driven from? 9. What took place after the death of our Saviour? — What did his disciples establish?

Questions. — 1. When did Mahomed appear? — What did he establish? 2. What have had their rise in this quarter of the earth? — What do the worshippers of these systems embrace? 3. In what way do the Hindoos believe they can obtain pardon for sin?

Digitized by Google

can only obtain the pardon of sin by the performance of various cruel practices, alike revolting to reason and humanity.

4. Some seek death by drowning; some are crushed beneath the wheels of the great cars on which their idols are dragged about; and others sleep on boards set full of sharp nails. Widows, also, burn themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands.

Hindoo Widow performing the Suttee, or burning herself with the dead Body of her Husband.

5. The followers of Buddha are numerous in Birmah and Siam. They build spacious temples, most of which contain monstrous idols: these the people bow down to, and worship.

6. In Asia, at an early period, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, and the Persian empires, successively arose, flourished, and decayed. In later times the Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, exercised dominion over some of the finest portions of this region.

7. About twelve hundred years ago, the Saracens, or Arabs, began their conquests, and obtained possession of many fruitful countries. They founded an extensive empire, and were, for a time, an important and powerful nation.

---

4. How do some seek death? — In what way are some crushed? — What do widows do? 5. Where are the followers of Buddha numerous? — What do they build? 6. What empires successively arose, &c.? — What nations exercised dominion, &c.? 7. When did the Saracens begin their conquests? 8. What did Jenghis Khan

Digitized by Google

8. At a later period Jenghis Khan [Jeng'-is Kan'], a Tartar, and afterwards Tamerlane, a Turkish conqueror, commanded armies which contained hundreds of thousands of men. They subdued many nations and countries, and converted some of the finest regions of Asia into barren wastes.

9. The discovery of a passage to India around the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1498, is one of the most remarkable incidents connected with this part of the earth, that has ever occurred.

10. In consequence of that event, the boundaries of knowledge have been enlarged; commerce has been extended; and civilized nations, particularly the British, have acquired great power and dominion.

11. Through the preaching of the missionaries, and the information spread abroad by printed books and newspapers, important changes are taking place among the multitudes that inhabit Asia.

12. The religion of the Saviour, and the more benevolent customs of Christian society, will, no doubt, in time, be substituted for the worship of false gods, and the cruel rites of Paganism.

---

## LESSON 66.

### AFRICA—BARBARY AND EGYPT.

1. AFRICA is a great peninsula, which is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is the hottest, and the least known, division of the earth.

2. The chief ranges of mountains are the Atlas, the Kong, and the Mountains of the Moon. The principal

---

and Tamerlane do?—Into what did they convert some of the finest regions? 9. When was the passage to India discovered? 10. What has been the consequence of that event? 11. Through what means are important changes taking place? 12. What will be substituted for the worship of false gods, &c.?

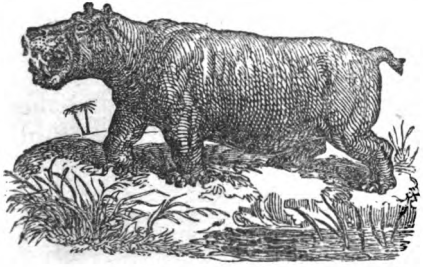
QUESTIONS.—1. What is Africa? 2. Name the chief ranges of

Digitized by Google

rivers are the Nile, Niger, Congo, Coanza, Orange, Zambeze, and Senegal.

3. Though a large portion of Africa is a vast desert, yet many parts of its territory are very fertile, and their products are highly valuable. The cocoanut, orange, olive, date, pine-apple, and banana, are among the principal fruits.

Africa produces gold and ivory: the latter is the substance of the tusk of the elephant. Combs, knife handles, and many other things, are made of ivory.



Hippopotamus.

Ostrich.

4. The elephant, lion, hippopotamus, camelopard, leopard, antelope, orang-outang, and monkey, beside many other animals, inhabit Africa. The African ostrich is the largest bird in the world.

5. The inhabitants are mostly of the negro, or black race. They are very ignorant, and are often at war with each other, in which those that are conquered are made slaves.

6. The principal countries of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Senegambia, Guinea, Cape Colony, Mozambique, Zanguebar, and Soudan.

---

mountains. — Name the principal rivers. 3. Mention some of the principal fruits. 4. Which are some of the chief animals? — Which is the largest bird in the world? 5. Of what race are most of the inhabitants? 6. Name the principal countries of Africa. 7. What



Digitized by Google

7. BARBARY, the most northern part of Africa, includes the independent states of Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the French Colony of Algiers.

8. These countries are warm, and, for the most part, fruitful. They are badly governed, and rudely cultivated. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are the chief cities.

Natives of Barbary. Moorish Horsemen.

9. The inhabitants are principally Moors, Berbers, and Arabs. The Moors reside in the towns; they are noted for their skill in horsemanship. The Berbers inhabit the Atlas mountains. The Arabs live in tents, and possess many camels.

10. EGYPT is the most celebrated country in Africa. It is watered by the river Nile, which overflows its banks every year, and renders the soil very productive

---

is Barbary? — What does it include? 8. What are these countries, &c. 9. What are the inhabitants principally? — What are the Moors noted for? — What do the Berbers inhabit? — In what do the Arabs live? 10. What is Egypt? — What is it watered by?

Digitized by Google

11. This country is famous for its pyramids, Sphinx, and catacombs: the latter are tombs, in which mummies, or the embalmed bodies of the ancient inhabitants, are still found.

12. Egypt is now independent of Turkey. Its Pacha [Pa-shaw'], or ruler, has a powerful army and navy. He has established schools and manufactories, but governs his people with great severity Cairo and Alexandria are the chief cities.

---

## LESSON 67.

### NUBIA, SENEGAMBIA, AND GUINEA.

1. NUBIA is a dry, sandy region, situated on both sides of the river Nile. It was once a populous and important country, but is now thinly peopled.

2. The remains of splendid temples are common in Nubia. They are, for the most part, under ground, and cut out of the solid rock New Dongola, and Kartoom, are the chief towns.

3. ABYSSINIA is a territory composed of rugged mountains, and fertile valleys. It now comprises three distinct kingdoms, or territories.

4. The inhabitants, though of a dark complexion, are not negroes. They are very rude and brutal in their manners. At their feasts they eat raw flesh, streaming with blood, cut from the animal while yet warm. Gondar is the largest city of Abyssinia.

5. THE SAHARA, OR GREAT DESERT, is a vast sandy

---

11. What is this country famous for? 12. What is Egypt independent of? — What has the Pacha established? — How does he govern his people?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Nubia? 2. What are common in this country? 3. What is Abyssinia composed of? 4. What are the inhabitants? — At their feasts, what do they eat? 5. What is the

Digitized by Google

plain, containing a few fertile spots, called oases. These are scattered over its surface at great distances from each other. Fezzan is the largest oasis.

A Caravan travelling across the Great Desert.

6. The desert can be crossed only by caravans: these are composed of traders, with horses and camels. The camels carry the merchandise; also food and water. The caravans are sometimes overwhelmed by clouds of sand, which are raised up by the winds that blow over the desert.

7. SENEGAMBIA is inhabited by the Foulahs, Jaloffs, Mandingoes, and other negro nations.

8. The English, French, and Portuguese, have some small colonies on the coast. SIERRA LEONE, an English colony, is the largest of these. It was established for the purpose of teaching the natives to read and write, and instructing them in the Christian religion.

9. GUINEA comprises Liberia, Ashantee, Dahomey,

---

Great Desert? — What does it contain? 6. How can the desert be crossed? 7. What nations inhabit Senegambia? — Who have settlements on the coast? 8. Name the chief of these. — For what purpose was it established? 9. What does Guinea comprise? — What

Digitized by Google

Congo, and other countries. The inhabitants, like all the native Africans, are fond of music and dancing. They play on various rude instruments.

Musical Instruments of the Negroes.

10. LIBERIA is an American colony, settled in the year 1821, and designed as an asylum for the free coloured population of the United States. It is a fertile country, and contains about 5000 civilized inhabitants. Monrovia, the chief town, was named after James Monroe, late president of the United States.

11. ASHANTEE, and DAHOMEY, are countries situated near Liberia, the kings of which are so cruel as to sacrifice hundreds of their subjects at a time to the spirits of their ancestors.

12. CONGO, ANGOLA, and BENGUELA, are principally under the dominion of Portugal. The inhabitants are very ignorant and indolent. The slave trade is carried on extensively from this part of Africa.

---

are the inhabitants fond of? 10. What is Liberia? — In what year was it settled? — What was it designed for? — Who was Monrovia named after? 11. What countries are situated near Liberia? 12. Under what dominion are Congo, &c.?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 68.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA, &c.

1. SOUTHERN AFRICA includes nearly all that part of Africa which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The inhabitants are partly of white and partly of dark complexion.

Hottentots building Huts, and loading an Ox with their Utensils.

2. This region comprises the countries inhabited by the Hottentots and the Boshuanas, with Caffraria and the Cape Colony. The last was once a Dutch, but is now a British colony.

3. Cape Town, the capital, is the largest town in Africa inhabited by Europeans. It is often visited by vessels going to and from the East Indies.

4. EASTERN AFRICA contains Mozambique, Zanguebar, and Berbora, with several other countries.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does Southern Africa include? 2. What does this region comprise? 3. Which is the largest town in Africa inhabited by Europeans? 4. What does Eastern Africa contain.

Digitized by Google

5. Mozambique is governed by the Portuguese, and Zanguebar by the Arabs. Berbora is inhabited by the Somaulies, an industrious and active race. They are almost black, but are different from the negroes.

6. SOUDAN is a fertile and populous region, in the centre of Africa. The principal kingdoms are Bambarra, Houssa, and Bornou.

7. The inhabitants of Houssa are called Fellatas. They are th most important people in this quarter, and have conquered several of the neighbouring countries. Soccatoo, Timbuctoo, and Sego, are the chief cities.

On the map you will find that a number of islands lie on both sides of Africa: some of these are fertile and well settled.

8. The Azores are noted for oranges; Madeira, for wine; and the Cape Verde Islands, for salt. These all belong to Portugal. The Canary Islands are under the dominion of Spain: they are famous for wine and Canary-birds.

9. St. Helena belongs to Great Britain. Here the emperor of the French, Napoleon Bonaparte, resided as a prisoner for six years.

10. Madagascar, the largest of the African islands, is fruitful and populous. Many of the inhabitants, some years ago, embraced the Christian faith. They have been, of late, greatly persecuted.

11. Bourbon Island belongs to the French, and the Isle of France to the British: they both produce much coffee and sugar. The Seychelle and Almirante islands also belong to Great Britain.

12. The Comoro islands are governed by their own chiefs. Zanzibar is noted for sugar. Socotra produces a drug called Aloes.

---

5. By whom is Mozambique governed? — Zanguebar? 6. What, and where is Soudan? — Name the principal kingdoms. 7. What are the inhabitants of Houssa called? 8. What are the Azores noted for? — Madeira? — Cape Verde Islands? — Under what dominion are the Canary islands? 9. To what power does St. Helena belong? — Who resided there as a prisoner? 10. What is Madagascar? — What did many of the inhabitants embrace? 11. To whom does Bourbon Island belong? — The Isle of France? — 12. By whom are the Comoro Islands governed? — What is Zanzibar noted for? — What does Socotra produce?

Digitized by Google

# No. 13.—MAP OF AFRICA.

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 69.

No. 13 is a Map of Africa. This division of the Eastern Continent is bounded, on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea; east, by the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out the *Mediterranean Sea* — *Red Sea* — *Indian Ocean* — *Atlanti Ocean.*

Point out the *Great Desert* — *Desert of Challahengah.* The Great Desert is three thousand miles long, and a thousand wide. *Fezzan* — *Tuat* — *Agdas* — *Bilmah*, and *Tibesty*, are the largest oases, or fertile spots, in the Great Desert. The four last are represented, on the Map, by the letters T., A., B., T. Tuat lies to the westward of Fezzan.

Point out the *Tuaricks*, and *Tibboos.* These are the principal tribes that inhabit the Great Desert.

Point out *Barbary* — *Egypt* — *Nubia* — *Abyssinia* — *Darfur* — *Soudan* — *Senegambia* — *Guinea* — *Ethiopia* — *Cape Colony* — *Caffraria* — *Mozambique* [*Mo-zam-beek'*] — *Zanguebar.* — *Berbora.* These are the principal countries in Africa.

Point out *Liberia* — *Sierra Leone* — *Ashantee* — *Dahomey* — *Congo* — *Angola.*

Point out the *River Nile* — *Niger R.* — *Congo R.* — *Coanza R.* — *Orange R.* — *Zambeze R.* — *Senegal R.* — *Lake Tchad* — *L. Maravi.*

Point out the *Atlas Mountains* — *Kong Mts* — *Mountains of the Moon* — *Snow Mts* — *Lupata Mts.*

Point out the *Azore Islands* — *Madeira I.* — *Cape Verde P.* — *St. Helena.* These islands are situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

Point out *Madagascar* — *Bourbon I.* — *Isle of France* — *Comoro Is.* — *Zanzibar* — *Almirante Is.* — *Seychélle Is.* [*Sy'-shel*] — *Socotra.* These are situated in the Indian Ocean.

Point out the *Isthmus of Suez* — *Strait of Gibraltar* — *Strait of Babelmandel* — *Channel of Mozambique.*

Point out *Cairo* — *Morocco* — *Algiers* — *Tunis* — *Tripoli.* The four last are the capitals of States that have the same name.

Point out *New Dongola* — *Kartoom* — *Gondar* — *Timbuctoo* — *Sego* - *Monrovia* — *St. Salvador* — *Cape Town.* The last is the largest city in Africa inhabited by Christians.

Point out the *Cape of Good Hope* — *C. Lagullas* — *C. Guardafui* [*Gardaf-we'*] — *Cape Verde.* The three last are, respectively, the most southern, eastern, and western capes of Africa.



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 70.

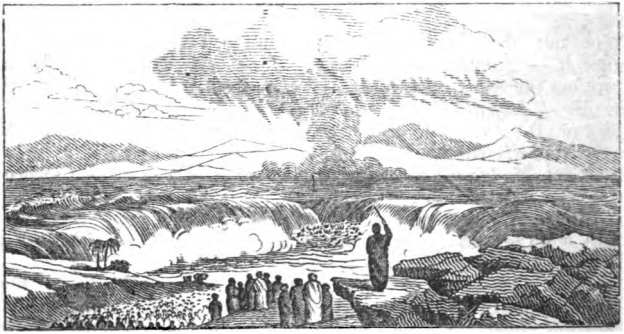
### HISTORY OF AFRICA.

1. AFRICA is the least civilized of the great divisions of the earth The chief part of its inhabitants are ignorant of books and learning, and destitute of true religion.

2. This quarter of the world is supposed to have been first peopled by the descendants of Ham, the son of Noah. About three thousand seven hundred years ago, they founded the kingdom of Ethiopia This state existed for many ages, and is spoken of in the Bible.

3. Ancient Egypt was, for a long period, the most renowned country in the world, for knowledge and science. From the account given of it by Moses, in the Scriptures, it appears to have been, in his time, a well-regulated and flourishing kingdom.

4. The Bible informs us of various circumstances which took place in Egypt; particularly of Joseph and his brethren, and of Moses, who was hidden among the bulrushes, by the side of the river Nile. It is about three thousand three hundred years since Moses lived.



Destruction of Pharaoh and his Army.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Africa? — What are the greater part of its inhabitants? 2. Who is supposed to have first peopled this quarter? — What kingdom was founded by them? 3. What was ancient Egypt? 4. What does the Bible inform us took place in Egypt? — How many years is it since Moses lived? 5. Of what else

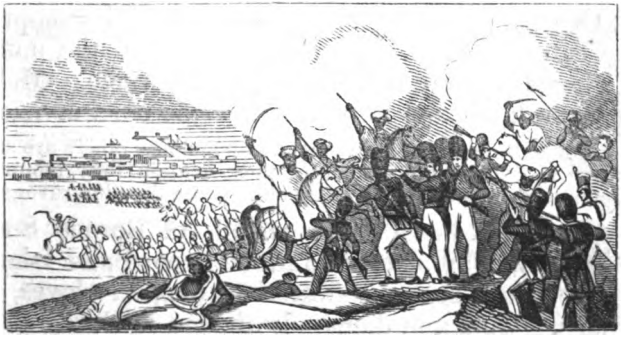
Digitized by Google

5. The account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, their passage through the Red Sea, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his army by its waters, are also mentioned in the Scriptures.

6. Carthage, before the time of our Saviour, rose, by its commerce, to great wealth and power. It carried on several wars against the Romans, which, in history, are called Punic wars. The city of Carthage was destroyed by the Romans, and has never been rebuilt.

7. Besides Carthage, Egypt, and other parts of northern Africa, were long in the possession of the Romans. These countries were afterwards conquered by the Goths and Vandals, and also by the Saracens.

8. In later times, the Moors, Algerines, and Tripolitans, became notorious pirates, and were long dreaded by the neighbouring Christian nations. Their power is now decayed, and they are no longer formidable.



Battle of Algiers.

9. Algiers, a noted piratical state, was conquered by the French in the year 1830, when ten millions of dollars in money, many ships, and a large supply of cannon, were captured.

---

have we an account? 6. What did Carthage rise to? — Who destroyed Carthage? 7. What countries were long in the possession of the Romans? — By whom were they afterwards conquered? 8. What did the Moors, &c. become? — What is said of their power? 9. Who conquered Algiers? — In what year? — What was captured?



Digitized by Google

10. Africa, for more than three hundred years past, has furnished slaves to the people of various parts of the earth. Millions of these unhappy beings have been carried away from their country and friends, and doomed to laborious servitude in foreign lands.

11. Several of the inland parts of Africa have been visited by Mungo Park, Captain Clapperton, the brothers Landers, and others.

12. These travellers have given to the world some account of the inhabitants, and productions; still, our knowledge of Africa is imperfect, and chiefly confined to the countries on the sea coasts.

---

## LESSON 71.

### OCEANICA.

1. OCEANICA is a very extensive region. It comprises the greater part of the Pacific Ocean, with the numerous islands that are scattered over its surface. Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia, are the chief divisions.

2. A few of these islands are large and populous: others are small, and have no inhabitants. Some of them contain lofty mountains and numerous volcanoes: the latter often cause dreadful ravages.

3. MALAYSIA includes the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Philippine, and Molucca, or Spice Islands. These produce sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, cloves, and nutmegs. Gold and diamonds abound in Borneo.

---

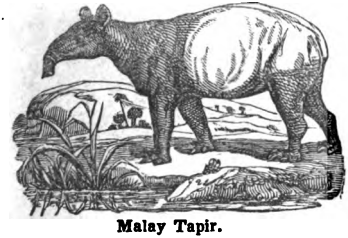
10. How long has Africa furnished slaves, &c.? — What have they been doomed to? 11. Who have visited several of the inland parts of Africa? 12. What have these travellers given some account of? — What is our knowledge chiefly confined to?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does Oceanica comprise? — Which are its chief divisions. 2. What are a few of those islands? — What do some of them contain? 3. What does Malaysia include? — What do

Digitized by Google

4. Batavia, in Java, and Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, are the chief cities. Java, the Spice Islands, and parts of Sumatra and Borneo, belong to the Dutch. The Philippine Islands are held by the Spaniards.

5. The inhabitants of Malaysia and Polynesia, are chiefly of the Malay, or brown variety Some are of a dark, and some of a light-brown complexion. Others are almost white.



Malay Tapir.

Babyroussa Hog.

6. The elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and Malay tapir, abound in Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. The Babyroussa hog is found in Java, and the ourang-outang in Borneo.

7. AUSTRALASIA comprises the islands of Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and many others. Australia is the largest island in the world. The western part is called New Holland, and the eastern New South Wales.

8. The native inhabitants of Australasia are principally Papuan, or Oriental negroes. They are of a sooty-black complexion, with woolly hair, large mouths and flat noses. The English inhabit the colonies in Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.

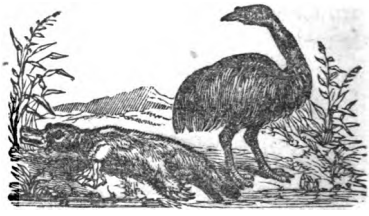
---

these islands produce? 4. Which are its chief cities? 5. Of what variety chiefly are the inhabitants? 6. What animals abound in Borneo, &c.? — Where is the Babyroussa hog found? — The ourang-outang? 7. What does Australasia comprise? — What are the western and eastern parts of Australia called? 8. What are the natives

Digitized by Google

9. The Kangaroo is the largest animal found in Australia. It does not run, but jumps, fifty or sixty feet at a bound. The Emeu is a bird of the ostrich species. It is covered with hair, instead of feathers. The Platypus has a duck's bill; is covered with hair; and lays eggs.

Kangaroo.



Platypus. Emeu.

10. The British Colony of Botany Bay was established in New South Wales, in the year 1787. Those persons who have been convicted of stealing, and other crimes, in England, are sent there, and are kept at hard labour. They are called convicts.

11. Van Diemen's Land is also a convict colony. In the Swan River and South Australian colonies, none but individuals of good character are allowed to settle. Sydney, in New South Wales, Hobart-town, in Van Diemen's Land, and Adelaide, in South Australia, are the chief towns.

12. The Islands of New Zealand have lately become a British colony. Many English emigrants have settled in them. The native inhabitants are an active and warlike race of savages. The missionaries have converted many of these people, and established schools amongst them.

---

of Australia principally? 9. Which is the largest animal? 10. In what year was Botany Bay colony established? — Who are sent there? 11. What is Van Diemen's Land? — Where is it that individuals of good character only, are allowed to settle? — Which are the chief towns? 12. What have the islands of New Zealand lately become? — What are the native inhabitants? — What have the missionaries done?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 72.

### POLYNESIA.

1. POLYNESIA is the largest division of Oceanica. It includes a great number of small islands. The Sandwich, Society, Friendly, Caroline, and Ladrone islands, are the principal.

2. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantain, and taro-root, furnish the people with the chief part of their food. Of the bark of the paper-mulberry they make a kind of clothing, in which they dress themselves.

3. The inhabitants of Polynesia are called South Sea Islanders. They are, in general, friendly and good-natured to those who visit them. On a number of the islands, however, the people are still very savage and cruel in their manners.

Missionary preaching to the South Sea Islanders.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Polynesia? — What islands does it include? — Which are the principal islands? 2. What furnish the people with the chief part of their food? 3. What are the inhabitants of

Digitized by Google

4. Some eat the flesh of the prisoners they take in their wars: some destroy many of their female children, and put to death numbers of their fellow-beings as sacrifices to the idols they worship.

**5. The missionaries, both American and English, within the last twenty years, have effected great changes among the South Sea Islanders.**

6. The people of the Sandwich, Society, Austral, Cook's, and some other islands, now profess the Christian religion. They have been taught to read and write with facility, and to conduct themselves with much decency and propriety.

7. Honolulu, on one of the Sandwich islands, is the largest town in Polynesia. It contains about five thousand inhabitants, of whom about one hundred are Americans and English, who are chiefly merchants.

8. The Ladrone and Caroline islands belong to Spain. The people of the Caroline Islands are very skilful in navigation. The Ladrone islands are inhabited mostly by Spaniards.

Prince Le Boo leaving his native Island.

Polynesia called? — What are they in general? 4. What do some eat? — Whom do they put to death? 5. What have the missionaries effected? 6. What do the people of the Sandwich Islands, &c. profess? — What have they been taught? 7. Which is the largest town in Polynesia? 8. To what power do the Ladrone and Caro-

Digitized by Google

9. On one of the Pelew islands, many years ago, an English vessel was wrecked, and the mariners were kindly treated by the inhabitants. On the departure of the English, the king of the island sent his son, Prince Le Boo, with them, to be educated in England. He died, however, in a short time after his arrival in that country.

10. Oceanica is the latest discovered division of the earth. The Portuguese began to explore the western parts of this region a short time after the discovery of America by Columbus.

11. Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, in the years 1519, 1520, and 1521, made the first voyage round the world. He is, in consequence, called the first circumnavigator.

12. By this voyage it was proved that America is separated from Asia. The great extent of the Pacific Ocean was also ascertained. Since that time, many Spanish, Dutch, French, and English navigators, have explored various parts of this region.

13. Captain James Cook, an Englishman, was a distinguished navigator. He made more discoveries, and told more about the people, and the different things that grow in the islands of Oceanica, than any other individual.

14. Captain Cook was killed in the year 1779, by the natives of Owhyhee, or Hawaii, one of the Sandwich islands, in attempting to recover a boat which they had stolen from him.

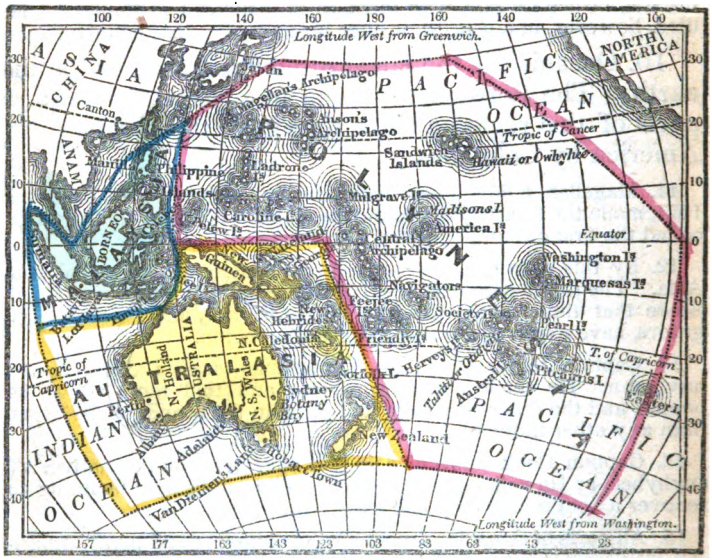
15. All parts of Oceanica are now better known; and many American whale ships, as well as those of other nations, often sail among the islands of Oceanica, and trade with the natives.

---

line islands belong? 9. Who was sent to be educated in England? 10. What is Oceanica? — When did the Portuguese begin to explore the western part of this region? 11. When did Magellan begin his first voyage round the world? 12. What was proved by this voyage? — What has been done since that time? 13. Who was a distinguished navigator? — What did he do? 14. When was Captain Cook killed? 15. What is said of Oceanica?

Digitized by Google

## No. 14.—MAP OF OCEANICA.




## LESSON 73.

No. 14 is a Map of Oceanica. Near two-thirds of this part of the earth belong to the Western Hemisphere, and the rest to the Eastern. It is the largest division of the globe, and comprises about a third part of its surface. Only the one-fifteenth part, however, of Oceanica, is land; the rest is water.

Oceanica is situated on both sides of the Equator, and nearly midway between the North and South Poles. America lies to the east, and Asia to the west.

Point out, on the Map, *Malaysia.* This is the smallest division of Oceanica; but it contains the chief part of the population. Malaysia is named after the Malays, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants.

Digitized by Google

Point out *Borneo — Sumatra — Java.* These are the largest islands in Malaysia. They are called the Sunda Isles. The Dutch possess the whole of Java, and also parts of Borneo and Sumatra.

Point out the *Philippine Islands — Celebes — Spice Islands — Timor* The Philippine Islands belong to Spain. The Spice, also called the Molucca Islands, belong to the Dutch.

Point out *Manilla — Batavia.* These are the principal cities in Malaysia. Manilla is situated on Luzon Island, the largest of the Philippines.

Point out *Australasia.* This division contains the chief part of the land surface of Oceanica. The land is about equal in extent, to Europe, but the population is very small.

Point out *Australia — Van Diemen's Land — New Zealand — Norfolk I. — New Guinea — New Ireland — New Hebrides — New Caledonia.*

Australia is the largest island on the globe. The western part is called New Holland, and the eastern, New South Wales.

The whole of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, are of white complexion, and speak the English language. Part of the inhabitants of New South Wales, and a few in New Zealand, are also English.

Point out *Sydney — Hobart Town — Perth — Albany — Adelaide.* The two first are the chief towns in Australasia.

Point out *Polynesia.* It consists entirely of islands, and is the largest division of Oceanica. It contains, however, a much less extent of land, and a smaller number of inhabitants, than Malaysia, or Australasia.

Point out the *Sandwich Islands — Society Is. — Hervey's Is. — Austral Is. — Pitcairn's I.* The people of all these islands profess the Christian religion. Pitcairn's Island is inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty. They speak the English language.

Point out the *Pearl Is. — Navigator's Is. — Friendly Is.* Some of the inhabitants of these islands have been converted to Christianity.

Point out the *Ladrone Islands — Caroline Is. — Pelew Is. — Mulgrave Is. — Central Archipelago — America Is. — Madison's I.* The Ladrone Islands belong to the Spaniards.

Point out the *Washington Is. — Marquesas Is. — Easter I. — Magellan's Archipelago — Anson's Archipelago.* The two last are the most northern islands of Oceanica.

Through what islands does the equator pass? — Which is the largest island of Oceanica? — Which is the most eastern island? — The most western?

Through what large island does the Tropic of Capricorn pass?

Through what Archipelago does the Tropic of Cancer pass?

Digitized by Google

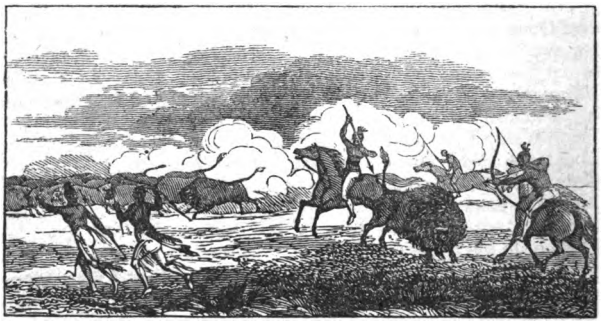
## LESSON 74.

### PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

THE manner in which the various races of men live, the way in which they are governed, and the religion they profess, are circumstances of great importance. These exercise a powerful influence on the condition and happiness of nations, and are worthy of being understood by those who study Geography.

1. Mankind become improved by gradual steps. In their progress from the lower to the higher stages of society, nations may be classed into savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened.

2. Savages are those who reside in caves, or miserable huts, and live on the flesh of the wild animals they kill in the chase.



**Savage Life. — Indians hunting the Buffalo.**

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is said of mankind? — How may nations be classed? 2. Who are savages? 3. What is said of this class?

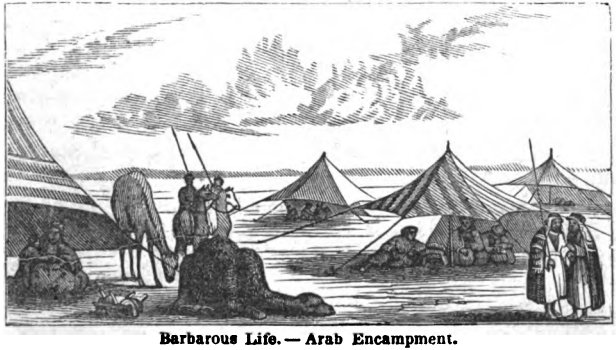
Digitized by Google

3. This class of mankind have but little clothing, and many of them go quite naked. They are ignorant of reading and writing, and are revengeful in disposition. Savage tribes are nearly always at war with one another. Some savages devour the enemies they kill in battle.

4. A considerable part of the Indians of both North and South America, the natives of Australia, New Guinea, and other parts of the earth, are savages.

5. Barbarous nations are rather more improved than those that are savage. Like them, however, they are often at war with one another, and make slaves of their prisoners.

6. Some barbarous nations live in tents, and others in small, rude huts. Some have many horses and cattle, and others possess numerous camels, on the milk and flesh of which they subsist.



Barbarous Life. — Arab Encampment.

7. Many of these nations cultivate the ground to a limited extent. They make coarse clothing, and practise a few simple arts.

---

4. What nations are savages? 5. What are barbarous nations? 6. In what do some barbarous nations live? 7. What do many of these nations cultivate, make, and practise? — What nations live in a

Digitized by Google

The Arabs of the Desert, the Wandering Tartars, Caffres, and various other African nations, live in a barbarous manner.

**8. The half-civilized races are the Turks, Persians, Moors, Hindoos, Chinese, Birmans, and Japanese.**

9. These people reside in cities and towns. They cultivate the earth, and carry on certain manufactures with a considerable degree of skill. They are not utterly destitute of learning, but are ignorant of true religion, and treat their women as slaves.

**10. The most improved races of men are the civilized and enlightened. These all profess the Christian religion, and are of white complexion.**

11. They are much superior, in learning and the arts, to the other races. They practise the art of printing, and carry on agriculture, manufactures and commerce, to a great extent.

12. The principal civilized nations are the Austrians, Russians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and the people of South America. Though these nations possess many advantages over those that are less improved, yet among them the great body of the people are but imperfectly educated.

13. The principal enlightened nations are the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Prussia.

14. In these states, colleges and schools are numerous, and almost every person can read and write. Bible and missionary societies abound. The female sex is honoured and respected. All persons may worship God in the way they believe to be agreeable to his will.

---

barbarous manner? 8. Which are the half-civilized races? 9. In what do these nations reside? — What do they cultivate, and carry on? — What is said of their learning, religion, &c. 10. Which are the most improved races of men? 11. In what are they much superior? 12. Which are the principal civilized nations? In what state are the great body of the people? 13. Which are the principal enlightened nations? 14. What are numerous? — What abound? — What is honoured and respected? — What may all persons do?

Digitized by Google

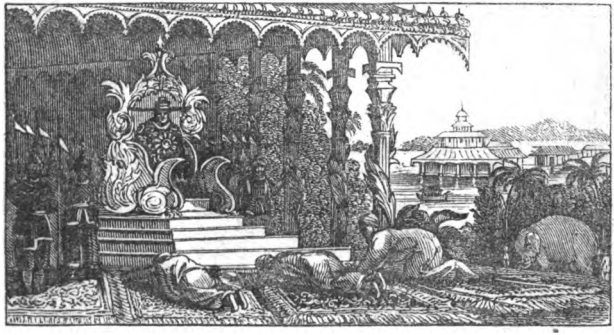
## LESSON 75.

### GOVERNMENT.

1. GOVERNMENT is the power by which the laws of a country are made and administered. By the operation of this power, when wisely directed, the good and virtuous are protected, and the wicked punished.

2. A free and good government tends to make a nation industrious, prosperous, and happy. Under a despotic and bad government, the people become indolent, degraded, and miserable.

3. There are two general forms of government in the world, Monarchy and Democracy.



Birman Nobles prostrating themselves before their Sovereign.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is government? — What is the result of the operation of this power, when wisely directed? 2. To what does a good government tend? — Under a bad government, what will the people become? 3. What are the two general forms of government

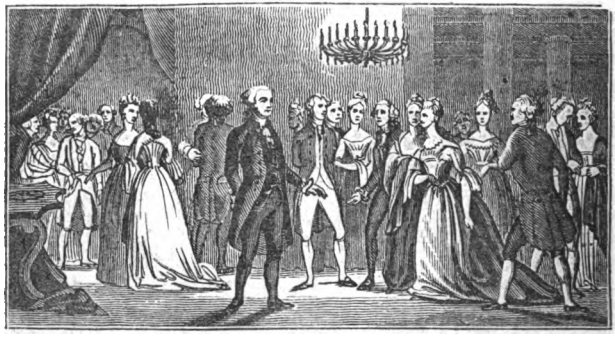
Digitized by Google

4. The people, under a monarchy, are governed by an Emperor, or King. He remains in that station as long as he lives, whether he be a good or a bad man.

5. In some countries the sovereigns are despots and tyrants. Here the people, even of the highest rank, must bow their faces to the earth, and creep on their hands and knees, when they come near the throne where the king is sitting.

6. Under a Democracy, or Republican government, the laws are administered by a President, who is elected by the people, for a certain number of years.

7. If the president does not act wisely, he need not be elected a second time; but another person may be chosen in his place. In the United States, none of the presidents have filled that office more than eight years.



President of the United States receiving his Friends.

---

in the world? 4. What are the people under a monarchy governed by? 5. In some countries, what must people, even of the highest rank, do? 6. Under a democracy, who are the laws administered by? 7. If the president does not act wisely, what may be done?

Digitized by Google

8. The citizens of republican governments enjoy a greater share of freedom than the subjects of monarchies. In this country, when any of the people wish to see the president, they can visit him as if he were a private gentleman. Emperors and kings are often guarded by soldiers; and no one is allowed to go near them, except with great form and ceremony.

9. The United States is the most powerful republican nation in the world. Mexico and Texas, most of the South American States, and Switzerland, are also republics. In none of these States, however, are the people so free and happy as in our own country.

10. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and some other kingdoms, are limited monarchies. In those countries, the power of the sovereigns is limited, and no one can be punished except by due process of law.

11. In Persia, Birmah, Siam, and China, the sovereigns are absolute, and have entire control over the property and lives of their people.

12. Emperors and Kings are often indifferent to the welfare of their subjects. Some few, however, have endeavoured to improve their condition, and govern wisely.

13. Alfred the Great, king of England, and Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, are among those sovereigns who are entitled to the respect of posterity. Alfred enacted just laws, encouraged learning, and was one of the wisest and best princes that ever lived.

14. Peter improved the condition of his country, and travelled through various parts of Europe, that he might acquire knowledge useful to his people. In order to know how to build ships, he worked in disguise, as a ship-carpenter, in England and Holland.

---

8. What do the citizens of republican governments enjoy? — In this country, how may a person visit the president? — What are emperors and kings often guarded by? 9. What is the United States? — What countries are also republics? 10. What nations are limited monarchies? 11. In what countries are the sovereigns absolute? 12. To what are emperors and kings often indifferent? 13. What sovereigns are entitled to the respect of posterity? — What did Alfred do? 14. What did Peter do?



Digitized by Google

## LESSON 76.

### RELIGION.

1. RELIGION is that worship and homage which all men owe to God, as their Creator and Preserver. Religion is of two kinds, True and False.

2. True religion consists in worshipping God in the manner taught in the Holy Scriptures. False religion consists in worshipping idols, or images, representing men, beasts, birds, or other things.

3. The Pagan, Christian, Mahomedan, and Jewish, are the forms of religion most prevalent in the world.

4. Some Pagan nations worship idols, or images. Some worship fire. Some adore the sun and moon. Others consider certain rivers, mountains and cities to be holy. The principal Pagan, or heathen nations, are, the Chinese, Hindoos, Birmans, Siamese and Japanese.

South Sea Islanders preparing Sacrifices to their Idols.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is religion? 2. In what does true religion consist? — False religion? 3. What forms of religion are the most prevalent? 4. What do some Pagan nations worship? — Which are

Digitized by Google

5. In some of the South Sea Islands, men and women, as well as animals, are sacrificed to idols. In Ashantee, and Dahomey, human sacrifices are offered at the graves of the princes and chief men.

6. Christians include all those who believe in Christ, the Saviour of sinners. They comprise three great classes, Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants.

7. Christ came to redeem mankind from sin and misery. He taught them to worship God, in spirit and in truth. He instructed them in the practice of faith, meekness, and temperance; and was constantly employed in doing good.

Christ healing the Sick.

8. Our Saviour performed many astonishing miracles. He raised the dead, cured the sick and the lame, and gave sight to the blind.

9. The French, Spaniards, Italians, and many of the Germans, are Catholics. The Russians and Greeks belong to the Greek

---

the principal Pagan nations? 5. What is done in some of the South Sea Islands? — In Ashantee, &c.? 6. What do Christians include? — What do they comprise? 7. What did Christ come to do? 8. What did our Saviour perform? 9. What nations are Catholics? — Who belong to the Greek church? — What nations are, for the



Digitized by Google

church. The people of the United States, Great Britain, Holland, and Prussia, are, for the most part, Protestants.

10. The Christian nations are the most enlightened and powerful in the world. Their inhabitants are the only people that enjoy the blessings of free government, and regard women as rational beings.

11. The Mahomedans are those who believe in the doctrine of the false prophet Mahomed. The Turks, Moors, Arabs, Persians, and some of the Tartars, profess this faith.

Mahomedans, in the Temple, at Mecca, kissing the sacred Stone.

12. Mahomedans are required to pray five times a day; to abstain from food at certain periods; and to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca. In the temple, at Mecca, there is a black stone, considered sacred, which every pilgrim must touch and kiss seven times.

13. The Jews are the descendants of the ancient people of God, of whom we read in the Bible. They despised and rejected Christ, and put him to a painful death. The Jews still adhere to their original faith, and do not believe in the Saviour of mankind.

---

most part, Protestants? 10. What are the Christian nations? 11. Who are Mahomedans? — Which are the principal Mahomedan nations? 12. What are Mahomedans required to do? 13. Who are the Jews? — What did they do? — What is said of the Jews?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 77.

### ASTRONOMY.

HAVING, at length, studied so much of the Geography of the earth as is contained in this little book, it will not be amiss for the Scholar to learn something about the sun, moon, and stars.

A knowledge of these things may be acquired by studying Astronomy. It is a most important branch of learning, and has excited the attention of mankind from the earliest ages.

1. ASTRONOMY is a description of the heavens. The heavens consist of the blue sky, or firmament, that we see above us. The earth is surrounded, on every side, by the heavens.

2. In the sky we see the sun, moon, and stars. The sun gives us light by day, and the moon and stars serve the same purpose by night.

3. These bodies seem to be all the time in motion; that is, they appear to be sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. In the morning, the sun rises in the east; at noon, he is directly over our heads; and, in the evening, he sets in the west.

4. The moon and stars also rise in the east, and set in the west. The moon, besides constantly changing her place in the heavens, exhibits a difference of appearance at different times. Though the stars appear nearly alike, they are of different magnitudes, and of different degrees of brightness.

5. The sun, moon, and stars, are called the heavenly, or celestial bodies. Most of them seem to be mere specks in the sky. They are, however, very large, and are believed to be great worlds, like our own.

6. The immense distances at which the celestial bodies are placed from us, is the reason why they appear so small. If it were possible for us to go near them, we should, no doubt, find that they contain land and water, and are fitted for the habitation of rational and intelligent beings.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is astronomy? — Of what do the heavens consist? 2. What do we see in the sky? — What gives light by day? — What by night? 3. What do these bodies seem to be? 4. What do they do? — What does the moon exhibit? — What is said of the stars? 5. What are the sun, moon, and stars, called? — What are they believed to be? 6. Why do the celestial bodies

Digitized by Google

7. The magnitudes, motions, distances, periods and order, of the heavenly bodies, are the principal subjects that form the science of Astronomy.

8. The magnitude of a heavenly body is its size. The motion means the way in which it moves, or revolves. The periods signify the space of time that is occupied by the heavenly bodies in performing their yearly and daily revolutions. The order of the planets is their system of arrangement in a regular series, as first, second, &c.

9. The celestial bodies may be divided, according to their nature, into luminous and opaque [o-pa'ke].

10. Luminous, or shining bodies, are such as give light of themselves: the sun is a luminous body. Opaque, or dark bodies, are such as do not give light of themselves. They can be seen only by light from some luminous body shining on them. The earth is an opaque body.

---

## LESSON 78.

### SOLAR SYSTEM.

1. The earth is situated in that part of the universe called the Solar System. This system, or order, consists of the sun, moon, planets, and comets. It is called solar, from the sun. What belongs to the sun, is termed solar.

2. The sun is the centre of the Solar System. It gives light to the world, and is the source of heat. It causes the earth to bring forth grass; the herb to yield seed; and the fruit-tree to yield fruit after its kind.

3. If the sun were taken away, we should have no light, except

---

appear so small? 7. What are the principal subjects that form the science of astronomy? 8. What is the magnitude of a heavenly body? — What does the motion mean? — What do the periods signify? — What is the order of the planets? 9. How may the celestial bodies be divided? 10. What are luminous, or shining bodies? — What are opaque, or dark bodies? — How can they be seen?

QUESTIONS. — Where is the earth situated? — What does this system consist of? — From what is it called solar? 2. What is the sun? — What does it cause the earth to bring forth? 3. What would be the consequence, if the sun were taken

Digitized by Google

the faint glimmering of the stars. There would be no day. The ground would be all the time covered with ice and snow. No plant or tree would flourish. Mankind would perish for want of food.

4. But God has placed the sun in the heavens to give light and heat, not only to this world, but also to a number of other worlds. In the beginning He caused the light to shine out of darkness, and said, "Let there be light; and there was light."

5. In former times, it was supposed that the sun was a great ball of fire. Many learned men, however, are of opinion, that it is a world like our own, containing continents, oceans, mountains, and plains.

6. It is supposed that the rays of light which illumine the Solar System, proceed from an atmosphere, or air, of a peculiar nature, that surrounds the sun. The rays of the sun are called solar rays.

7. When mingled with the atmosphere on the surface of the globe, it is thought that these rays produce the warmth and animation which render the earth habitable.

8. This appears probable, from the fact that the summits of high mountains are always covered with ice and snow, while at their base, and in the valleys, the heat is oppressive. If heat proceeded from the sun, as from a body of fire, the higher we ascend from the surface of the earth, the greater the heat would become.

9. The sun is an immense mass of matter. It is believed to be, at least, fourteen hundred thousand times larger than our globe. Its distance from us is so great, that it would take a cannon-ball, which moves through the air at the rate of five hundred miles an hour, about twenty-two years to reach the sun.

10. The sun appears, to our naked sight, to be perfectly flat and smooth; but, from the dark moving spots frequently seen on its surface, it is rendered almost certain that it is a spherical body, and that it turns round once every twenty-five days.

---

away? 4. For what purpose has God placed the sun in the heavens? 5. What was formerly thought? — What is the opinion of many learned men? 6. What is it supposed the rays of light proceed from? 7. What is it thought these rays produce? 8. From what fact does this appear probable? — If heat proceeded from the sun, as from a body of fire, what would be the effect? 9. What is the sun? — How large is it believed to be? — How long would it take a cannon-ball to reach the sun? 10. How does the sun appear, to our naked sight? — What is it known to be?

Digitized by Google

## LESSON 79.

### OF THE MOON.

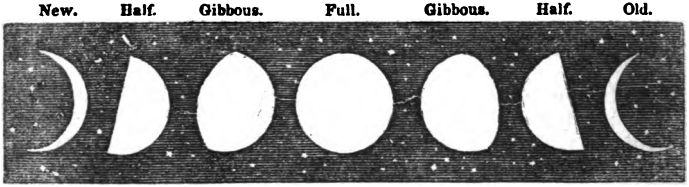
1. NEXT to the sun, the moon is the largest and most familiar object that we see in the sky. It is the nearest to the earth of all the heavenly bodies. Though the moon appears almost as large as the sun, it is many million times smaller.

2. The moon is an opaque, or dark body, and, like the other planets, has no light of its own: it shines by light that it receives from the sun. Though less splendid than that luminary, the moon is a highly interesting and beautiful object.

3. The moon goes round the earth, from west to east, once in twenty-nine and a half days. It has always the same side, or face, turned towards us.

4. Nearly all the heavenly bodies present the same appearance; but the moon is constantly changing. Sometimes it is not seen at all; sometimes only a small edge is bright; sometimes one half; and, at other times, the whole surface is luminous, or shining.

5. These different forms are called the phases, or changes of the moon. They are the new, the half, the gibbous, the full, and the old moon. The engraving will show how the phases appear.




6. At the change of the moon, that body is dark, and we see no-

QUESTIONS. — 1. Next to the sun, which is the largest object we see in the sky? 2. What is the moon? — What does it shine by? 3. How does the moon go round the earth? — What has it always? 4. What do nearly all the heavenly bodies present? — What is said of the moon? 5. What are these changes called? — What are they? 6. How does the new moon appear? — How are the horns

Digitized by Google

thing of it; soon afterwards the new moon appears in the form of a crescent, or sickle without a handle, in the western sky, just above the sun, when he is setting. The horns, or sharp points of the new moon, are turned to the left hand.

7. In three or four days more it becomes a half moon; it then gradually assumes the gibbous form, and, in two weeks from the change, the moon becomes full. It has now completed one half of its monthly journey.

8. The full moon is round and bright, like the sun, but does not dazzle the sight to look at it. It rises in the east, when the sun sets, and sets in the west, when he rises. It shines all night.

9. The full moon rises later and later every night, and, in a short time, assumes the gibbous form. At three weeks after the first change it becomes once more a half moon; then crescent-shaped, or horned. In this state it is called the old moon.

10. The new moon rises in the evening, and the old in the morning. The horns of the old moon are turned towards the right hand. Finally, at four weeks after her first change, the bright side of the moon is turned from us, and she is no longer seen, until the new moon appears again.

11. Thus the moon is constantly performing her stated monthly journeys round the earth, and cheering the inhabitants with her mild radiance, while at the same time she exhibits her wonderful changes, and furnishes one of the most striking displays of divine power and wisdom.

12. Prayers and sacrifices were offered to the moon by many of the ancient heathen nations, and some of the people of China now worship that planet. The Jews observed the time of new moon, as a period of feasting and rejoicing. They reckoned time by the moon. The American Indians also practise the same method.

---

of the new moon turned? 7. In three or four days more, what does it become? — What does it then gradually assume? — What takes place in two weeks from the change? 8. What is said of the full moon? — Where does it rise, &c.? 9. When does the full moon rise? — In a short time, what does it assume? — What does it become, in three weeks after the first change, &c.? 10. How are the horns of the old moon turned? — What takes place at four weeks after the first change? 11. What is the moon constantly performing? — What does she exhibit? 12. What were offered to the moon? — What is said of the people of China? — The Jews? — American Indians?



Digitized by Google

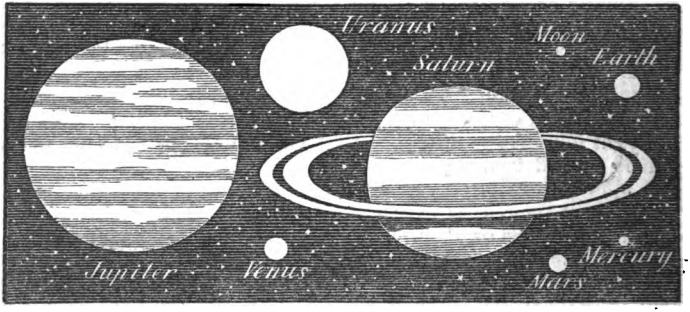
## LESSON 80.

### PLANETS.

1. THERE are two kinds of stars to be seen in the heavens; — the planets and the fixed stars. The first are called moving, or wandering stars, because they alter their positions in the sky.

2. The planets are opaque bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by reflecting the light of the sun, around which they move, or revolve. Some of them are many hundred times larger than the earth; but others are of less size.

Comparative size of the Planets.




This picture shows that the earth is much smaller than Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. The planets Venus, Mars, Mercury, and the Moon, are still smaller.

3. The planets all appear to be spherical bodies; that is, they are round, like a ball, or an apple. Each of them, by turning constantly n its own axis, has a regular succession of day and night.

4. The varied appearance which the surface of the planets presents. when examined by powerful telescopes, shows that some parts are high, and some are low; some are bright, and others are dark. The bright parts are supposed to be land, and the dark parts water.

---

QUESTIONS. — 1. How many, and what kinds of stars are there in the heavens? — What do they form a part of? 2. What are the planets? — How do they shine? — What are some of the planets? 3. How do the planets appear? What are the bright and dark parts of the planets supposed to be? 5. How

Digitized by Google

5. The planets are twenty-nine in number. They are divided into two classes. The first class embraces what are called primary planets, because they revolve immediately around the sun.

6. The other class comprises the secondary planets, moons, or satellites. They revolve immediately around their respective primaries, and go around the sun in company with those bodies.

7. The satellites are much smaller than the planets around which they move. They give light to those bodies in the same manner that the moon enlightens the parts of the earth that are turned from the sun. The satellites present the same changes, or phases, that we see in the moon.

8. The primary planets are eleven in number. Their names are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus.

9. The secondary planets, or moons, are eighteen in number. Of these the earth has one moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Uranus six.

10. Five of the primary planets, viz. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were known to the ancients before the birth of our Saviour. The other five have been discovered by modern astronomers, within the last fifty or sixty years.

11. The planets perform their revolutions around the sun in different periods of time, and at different distances. Those planets near the sun, perform their revolutions in less time than those that are farther off, because they move faster, and have less distance to go.

## LESSON 81.

### THE PLANETS.

1. MERCURY is the planet nearest to the sun. It is the most rapid in its motion of any of the planets, and is much smaller than the earth.

many planets are there? — What is the first class called? 6. What does the other class comprise? 7. What are the satellites — How do they give light? — What do the satellites present? 8. How many primary planets are there? — Which are they? 9. How many secondary planets are there? 10. Which five of the primary planets were known to the ancients before the birth of our Saviour? 11. How do the planets perform their revolutions round the sun? — Why do the planets near the sun perform their revolutions in less time than those that are farther off?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Mercury? — What is said of the motion, &c. of

Digitized by Google

2. Venus is the second planet from the sun. It is about twice as far off as Mercury, and is almost the size of the earth. Venus is the most beautiful star we see in the heavens. It appears larger to us than any of the other planets, because it is nearer.

3. This beautiful planet is seen for a considerable part of the year in the western sky, just after sun-set. It is then called the Evening-Star. For the rest of the year it may be seen in the east, immediately before sun-rise, and is then called the Morning-Star.

4. The earth is a planet, like Mercury, or Venus. It is a very large body; yet, it is believed, if we could see it from the planet Jupiter, which is placed about four hundred millions of miles from us, it would appear like one of the smallest stars in the sky.

5. The earth is the third planet, in order, from the sun. It moves, or revolves, from west to east round that luminary, once a year, at the distance of ninety-five millions of miles.

6. It revolves in its orbit at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles an hour; which is more than one thousand miles in a minute. Though one hundred and thirty-six times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, the motion of the earth is not much more than half as fast as that of the planet Mercury.

7. The movement of the earth round the sun, is called the annual, or yearly revolution. It produces a change of seasons, and also the difference that takes place in the lengths of the days and nights.

8. The earth likewise turns, or revolves on its axis, from west to east, once every twenty-four nours. This is called the daily motion. It makes the sun, moon, and stars, appear to move from east to west over our heads. In this way, also, the different countries in the world have each their succession of day and night.

9. Though the earth is impelled at so swift a rate, we do not feel the motion, because the people, and every thing on the surface of the earth, move with it. If we were travelling rapidly in a steam-boat, in

---

Mercury? 2. Which is the second planet from the sun? — What is Venus? 3. What is Venus called, for a considerable part of the year? — What is it called the rest of the year? 4. What is the earth on which we live? — How would the earth appear, if we could see it from Jupiter? 5. What is the earth? 6. At what rate does it revolve? 7. What is the movement of the earth round the sun called? — What does it produce? 8. Besides its yearly motion, how does the earth also revolve? — What is this revolution called? 9. Why do we not feel

Digitized by Google

smooth water, the houses and trees on the shore would appear to go from us, while the steam-boat would seem to stand still.

10. The moon is a satellite, or secondary planet. It accompanies the earth in her journey round the sun, moving at the rate of twenty-three hundred miles every hour. The diameter of the moon is twenty-two hundred miles; and her distance from the earth two hundred and forty thousand miles.

11. In the revolution which that body makes round the earth, it sometimes happens that the moon comes directly between the earth and the sun. This produces what is called an eclipse.

12. In an eclipse of the moon, that planet is darkened, for a short time, to the people that live on the earth. In an eclipse of the sun, the latter is also darkened. When that event takes place, the moon comes directly between the earth and the sun.

---

## LESSON 82.

### THE PLANETS AND COMETS.

1. MARS is the fourth planet from the sun. It may be seen with the naked eye, and is of a deep red colour. This planet is about one-seventh the size of the earth.

2. Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, are four planets that revolve near each other, some distance beyond Mars. They are called Asteroids, or little stars, and were the last discovered of the planets.

3. Jupiter revolves beyond the Asteroids. It is the largest of the planets, being thirteen hundred times larger than the earth, and is five times farther from the sun. This planet is attended by four moons, or satellites.

---

the motion of the earth? 10. What is the moon? — What is the diameter of the moon, &c.? 11. What sometimes happens? — What does this produce? 12. In an eclipse of the moon, what takes place? — In an eclipse of the sun, what takes place?

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is Mars? — How may it be seen? — How will it compare with the earth? 2. What are Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas? — What are they called? 3. What is said of Jupiter? — What is this planet attended by? 4.



Digitized by Google

4. Jupiter is the largest star we see in the heavens, except Venus. It is of a deep yellow colour. Through a telescope, the body of this planet appears to be striped, or banded, with light and dark streaks.

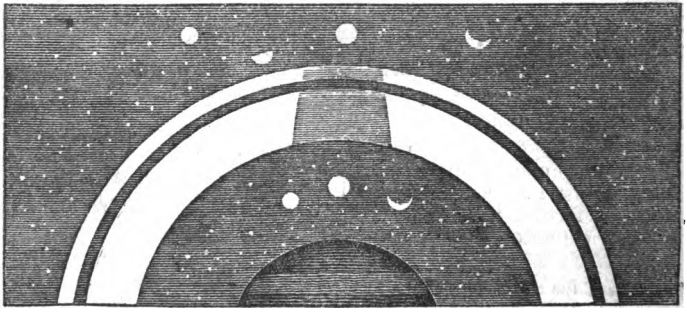
5. Saturn is one of the largest of the planets. It is a thousand times larger than the earth, and is nine times farther from the sun. Saturn is attended by seven satellites, and is surrounded by two immense rings, which are entirely detached from the body of the planet.

6. Uranus is nineteen times farther from the sun than the earth. It is the most distant planet in the solar system, and has six moons.

7. The sky, when viewed through telescopes that enlarge objects five hundred or a thousand times beyond their apparent size, presents a much more splendid sight than when observed with the naked eye. The aspect of the heavens, as seen from some of the planets, is doubtless grand and imposing beyond any thing of which we have a conception.

8. The rings of Saturn must appear, after dark, to the inhabitants

Appearance, at night, of the Rings and Satellites of Saturn, to the Inhabitants of that Planet.



What is Jupiter? — How does this planet appear, when viewed through a telescope? 5. What is Saturn? — By what is Saturn attended, &c.? 6. What is said of Uranus? 7. What does the sky present, when viewed through telescopes, &c. — What is the probable aspect of the heavens, as seen from some of the planets? 8. How must the rings of Saturn appear, after dark, to the inhabitants

Digitized by Google

of that planet, like vast shining arches of light, stretching across the firmament, and occupying near one-fourth of the visible sky.

9. At the same time, the various aspects of the seven moons which revolve around that planet, add infinite variety to its celestial scenery. Of these, some are seen rising, some setting, some of them appearing as half moons, and others full.

10. The sublime operations of Providence displayed throughout that spacious globe, must, should it be peopled by rational beings, lead them to look with wonder and admiration on the works of the Creator, and prompt them to render to the Divine Architect, that praise which is so justly due to his wisdom and omnipotence.

11. The Comets are among the most remarkable of the heavenly bodies. They shine like stars, but have generally a tail, or train, of fainter light, bearing some resemblance to a tuft of hair.

12. Some comets have no tail; some have one, two, or three at a time; and one has been seen with six at once, spreading out like an immense fan. Some of these bodies have had tails of such vast length as to reach over a great part of the heavens. The tail of the comet of 1680 stretched from the zenith, that is, directly over our heads, to the horizon, or edge of the sky.

13. These bodies revolve, like the planets, round the sun, but retire to a much greater distance from it. We can see them only during a part of their course, as they approach the sun. The comets remain lost to our view, during the immense journeys which they perform, to the most distant parts of the solar system.

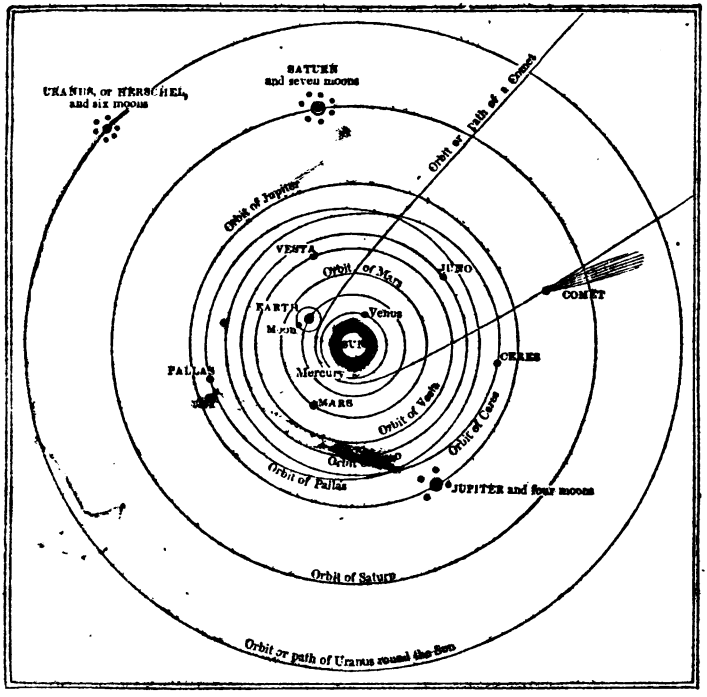
14. Comets were, in ancient times, a source of terror to mankind. Wars, pestilence, or famine, were expected to follow their appearance. At present, however, they excite but little apprehension. None of them appear to have had any effect on the planets, though some comets have approached very near to those bodies.

---

of that planet? 9. What adds infinite variety to its celestial scenery? 10. To what must the sublime operations of Providence lead the inhabitants of Saturn? 11. What is said of comets? 12. What have some comets, &c.? — What is said of the comet of 1680? 13. How do these bodies revolve? — During what period can we see them? — During what period do they remain lost to our view? 14. What were comets, in ancient times? — At present what do they excite?

Digitized by Google

# SOLAR SYSTEM.




The Engraving is a view, or Map of the Solar System. The Sun is in the centre. The circular lines are the tracks or orbits of the Planets, in which they revolve or journey round the Sun.

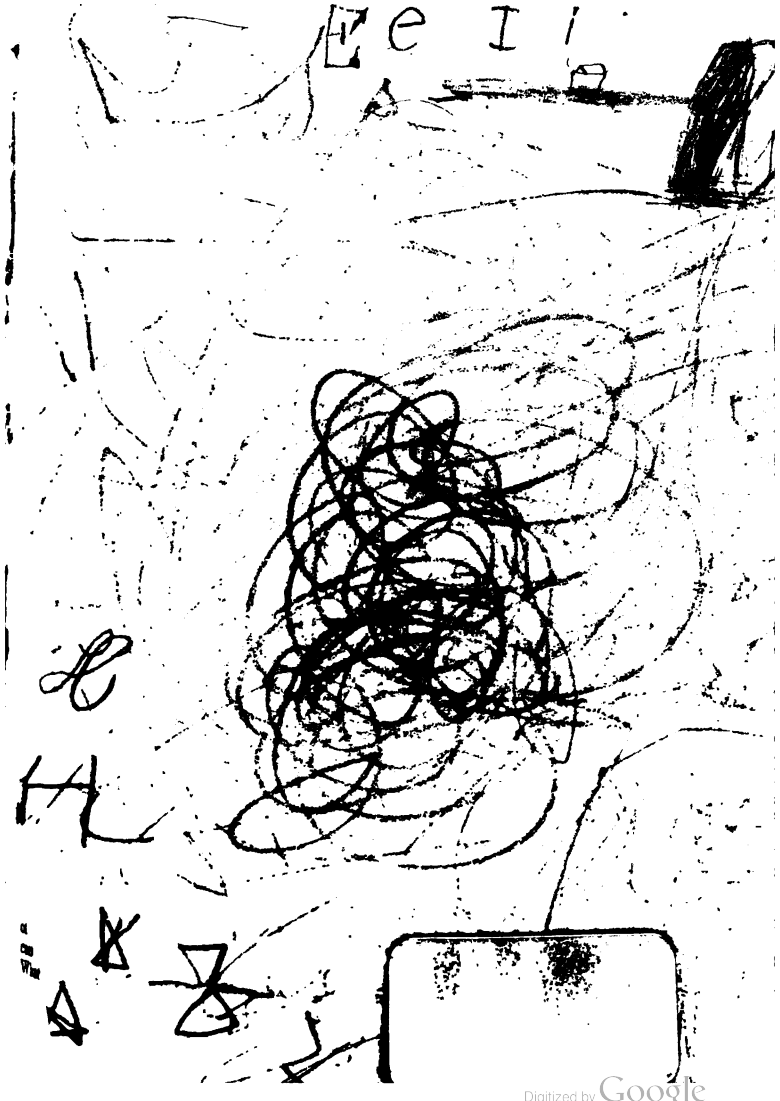
Point out the *Sun* — *Mercury* — *Venus*. The two last are called interior planets, because they move between the Earth and the Sun.

Point out the *Earth* and the *Moon* — *Mars* — *Vesta* — *Juno* — *Ceres* — *Pallas* — *Jupiter* — *Saturn* — *Uranus*. The last eight are called exterior planets, because they revolve beyond the orbit of the earth.

Tell how many planets there are. All the black spots on the engraving, except the comet, represent planets.

How many moons has the *Earth*? How many has *Jupiter*? *Saturn*? *Uranus*?

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

# PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT FROM THE CIRCULAR OF THE HON. A. V. PARSONS, SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"The undersigned has deemed it to be his duty to recommend [illegible] believed will be the most useful to be introduced by the Directors in the several [illegible] throughout the State. As general reading books, *Frost's History of the United States*, *Frost's Speaker*, and *Mitchell's Geographical Reader*. *Grammar*—*A Practical English Grammar*, by Alonzo Frost. *Geography*—*Mitchell's School Geography*, being a System of Modern Geography, illustrated by an Atlas of Eighteen Maps, by S. Augustus Mitchell; or, for younger classes and smaller schools, *Mitchell's Primary School Geography*. This smaller work contains much that is valuable. *Arithmetic*—*Scith's Arithmetic*, practical and well explanatory."

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. have lately published *Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas*, and *Mitchell's Geographical Reader*. The School Geography contains 336 pages, roan duodecimo, and upwards of 200 Engravings, chiefly from original designs, executed by the best artists in the United States. Some of these embrace a number of the leading objects of Nature and Art, and others illustrate, in an appropriate manner, important facts stated in the body of the work. A few of the designs are of a national character; these represent remarkable incidents in the history of our country, and will associate in the mind of the Pupil, in a striking and impressive manner, with the characteristic [illegible] the States to which they are attached.

The Atlas accompanying the School Geography contains 18 Maps, engraved in a clear and distinct manner, from original Drawings, being particularly adapted to the work. The Geographical [illegible] of the Maps have been obtained from the latest authorities; and those who are critically acquainted with modern maps will find many new items of information not to be found in any other School Geography extant.

The *Geographical Reader* contains 160 pages, royal 12mo., and comprises a general description of the various divisions of the earth, with [illegible] several Empires, Kingdoms, and States; preceded by a compendious history of the progress of geographical science.

This work is intended as a Reading Book for Schools, and may be read in classes by those who are using Mitchell's School Geography, or by pupils who are further advanced in their studies. It will be found equally convenient to heads of families who wish to teach their own children, or to adults who have passed their period of tuition, and are desirous to acquire instruction by private reading.

The Geographical Reader is arranged to correspond with Mitchell's School Atlas. So that those who already have the latter will be in possession of a suitable accompaniment to the former; and individuals who are not, may obtain that object at a rate much below the price usually charged for Atlases compiled to illustrate Atlases of equal extent with the work in question.

The numerous commendatory notices received from contributors, trustees, and visitors of Public Schools, and teachers of the highest respectability, with the extent to which [illegible] have been already introduced and patronized in all parts of the United States, warrant the Publishers in recommending them to the friends of popular education, and to [illegible] a generous and liberal share of undoubted merit.

T., C. & Co. have also in preparation, and will speedily publish, a [illegible] *High School Geography and Atlas*. This work will contain about 600 royal 12mo. pages, comprising a complete system of Mathematical, Physical, Political, Civil, and Statistical Modern Geography, with a compendious view of Ancient Geography: the whole will be illustrated with such representations of remarkable natural objects, illustrations of Costumes, Architecture, Races of Men, Animals, &c., as [illegible] the subject may demand. The Atlas to accompany the above will contain not less than [illegible] Maps, [illegible] particularly [illegible] the work, and designed to correspond with [illegible] it in the most [illegible] manner.

THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

Digitized by Google